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Panorama of Winding Waters Which Characterize Scenery in Proposed Upper Mississippi River Valley National Park



GERMANY GAINS MORE SECURITY BY YOUNG PLAN

Big Advantage Over Dawes Scheme Is Making Payments More Certain

ALSO FREES GERMANS OF OUTSIDE CONTROL

New Settlement Provides for Regular Deposits Rid of External Manipulation

By RUSSELL D. KILBORNE
Professor of Banking and Finance at Anna T. T. School, Dartmouth College

A previous article on this subject from the pen of Professor Kilborne appeared in The Christian Science Monitor Aug. 2.

The main difference between the Young plan and the Dawes plan are a reduction in the annuity payments Germany is to make to the allied and associated powers, the substitution of certainty for uncertainty in these payments, and the almost complete elimination of external control over certain phases of German life.

Under the Dawes plan the standard annuity payments to be made by Germany to the creditors amounted to 2,500,000,000 gold marks, or approximately \$625,000,000 a year. This standard payment began in 1928-29 and lasted indefinitely, so far as the Dawes plan was concerned.

The total payments to be made by Germany would have continued until the present worth of 132,000,000,000 gold marks, or approximately \$33,000,000,000, in accordance with the provisions of the London Conference of 1921. Presumably these standard payments would have continued until the present worth of this sum was paid because the Dawes plan said nothing about the total payments Germany was to make. These continued to be set by the London Conference.

Contrasted with this fantastic figure of 132,000,000,000 gold marks is the sum of approximately 37,000,000,000 gold marks, which represents the sum of the Young plan.

Bulgaria Defends Amnesty Policy to Jugoslavia

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA.—The Bulgarian Government has handed a communication to Leuba Neshitch, Yugoslav Minister at Sofia, replying to a note from the Belgrade Government sent to Bulgaria 10 days ago relative to the amnesty law recently passed by the Parliament at Sofia.

In its note Jugoslavia asked Bulgaria how she harmonized this amnesty to political military leaders guilty of drawing Bulgaria into war against Serbia, and of committing atrocities upon Serbian civilians during the period of occupation, with clauses in the peace treaties which provide that such persons be punished and state that their punishment is a matter of international import. The note also asked Bulgaria whether the amnesty means that it now approves the war policy of former Premier Vasil Radoslavoff and colleagues and whether it condones atrocities committed by Bulgarian authorities upon the Serbian population.

In its answer, worded in very friendly language, the Bulgarian Government states the amnesty was voted exclusively for the purpose of effecting internal harmony and concord, but that it violates no clauses in the peace treaties; that it is purely an internal matter solely within the competency of the Bulgarian state; that the Sofia Government unequivocally and emphatically dissociates itself from the war policy of the annexed leaders and condemns all acts committed contrary to the rules of war, and that the Bulgarian Nation and Government are staunchly determined to pursue a policy of peace.

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Navy Captain Becomes Governor of Samoa

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PAGO-PAGO, American Samoa, Aug. 2.—Capt. G. S. LINCOLN of the United States Navy, was inaugurated Governor of American Samoa Aug. 2, relieving Capt. Stephen V. Graham, who had held office since Aug. 25, 1927. Captain Lincoln also became commander of the naval station here.

The inaugural ceremony was impressive, with naval forces and Samoan natives participating. Speeches were delivered by Captain Lincoln and Captain Graham and by Samoan high chiefs. The ceremony was attended by many officers of the German cruiser Emden.

ORIENT CALLED AHEAD OF WEST IN EDUCATION

Easterners Less Bound by Technique, Geneva Conclave Told

By MARJORIE SHULER
By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—New educational experiments in the East are revealing the shortcomings of the western systems, said Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, in the last of the main addresses before the World Federation of Education Associations here. "Western educators are absorbed in problems of technique, in details of methods, in transient problems of the curriculum, while the great ideas are being tested by new educational and social ventures of the Far East and of the Near East," he said.

"China has demonstrated that the adoption of the conventional system of the West furnishes no solution for the problem of China. She is still burdened with civil wars, jealous and self-seeking political and military leaders, a large group of untrained students unable or unwilling to adjust their special knowledge to the actual needs of China, and a yet much larger group of students in national institutions inspired with an emotional nationalism, but unable to translate that emotionalism into a national patriotism which will enable them to meet China's real problem."

Western Education Under Test
Is it to be wondered that China should question the value of a western education and challenge us of the West to answer her? The Philippine Islands, having departed from a system adapted to their peculiar needs, are struggling with a bureaucratic, academic system which equips with as much youth as their tropical agricultural economy will absorb.

Through the public educational systems of the West, Japan has developed a democracy and, through a clever adaptation of these to her own need, has developed an efficiency equal as great as that of the West. Despite the fact that Japan has made a closer correlation between the schools' procedure and actual social conditions.

British Board Vetoes Talkie Monopolies

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Prevention of any talkie film monopoly as a matter of urgency has been proposed by a special advisory committee appointed by the Government.

In its statement the committee says: "The selection of apparatus for installation in either a theater or studio is a question in either case for the judgment of the respective owners." It adds: "Any attempts on the part of either manufacturers of apparatus or distributors of films to impose preferential conditions in restraint of trade are directly opposed to the intentions of the Cinematograph Films Act and to the development of British film production."

It will be remembered that a controversy arose here recently over the ban placed by makers of certain American apparatus on machines not their own. The embargo was subsequently lifted, and latest developments include reports that negotiations are now in progress for a world-wide combine of talkie film interests.

PARK OF RIVERS MAY BE MADE NATIONAL SITE

Upper Mississippi Valley to Be Inspected by Delegation of Officials

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MCGREGOR, Ia.—United States senators, representatives, and governors of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa will inspect the proposed national park area in the Upper Mississippi River Valley Aug. 7 as guests of the Northeastern Iowa National Park Association.

The starting point chosen is McGregor, centrally located in the area, with Pike's View, a historic bluff two miles below this town, a special attraction because of the panorama from this Federal-owned eminence.

Part of the motor trip up the river to Lansing is over "The Road of a Thousand Curves," while from Mt. Hosmer, near Lansing, is a splendid view of the famous Winesap Bottoms. The 35-mile yacht trip back to McGregor reveals the beauty and charm of the region, including the Iowa bluffs and the rolling hills of Wisconsin.

A bill to direct the national park service to survey the proposed park area was introduced in Congress in June by Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), a Representative from Iowa, in a form approved by John M. Nelson (R.), a Representative from Wisconsin.

Proponents of the park project assert that each national park should be the finest example of a characteristic type of American scenery, duplicating the major features of no other site and existing in a generally unimpaired condition from its natural state. While there are several parks which include mountains, there are said to be none in which rivers comprise the main scenery.

The Mississippi River is asserted by the park advocates to be the finest stream on the American continent, with some of its most beautiful scenery in the upper valley. The historical associations are claimed to rival those of any existing national park (excluding the military parks), and the scientific interest in its wild life and archeology is held to be outstanding. The valley has numerous Indian mounds.

Guatemalan Fliers Reach Washington



WASHINGTON (AP)—Brilliant textiles woven by Indians of Guatemala have been presented to Mrs. Herbert Hoover as a gift from Señora De Chacon, wife of the President of Guatemala.

They were carried to the White House by Col. Miguel Garcia Granados, chief of the Guatemalan Air Corps, and Lieut. Carlos Merlen, chief of the mechanical section, who completed a four-hop flight from Guatemala City in 2 1/2 hours flying time.

The presentation to Mrs. Hoover followed receptions to the fliers by President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to whom they were introduced by the Guatemalan Minister, Dr. Adrian Recinos.

Parents Demand Place on Child Welfare Conference Committee

Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau Declares Millions Opposed to 'Paternalistic Legislation' Are Entitled to Representation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—An appeal to President Hoover to include in the personnel of the planning committee of the Child Welfare Conference "a representative of the many millions of persons in the Nation who are opposed to paternalistic legislation, and who believe that the welfare of children will be best safeguarded if parents are permitted to determine the form of treatment their children shall receive," is contained in a letter which H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau of 1860 Broadway, has just sent to the President. Mr. Anderson also asks that similar representation be had in the Child Welfare Conference when it meets in the White House next year.

"Such a representative on the Planning Committee and in the conference would be able to offer valued assistance by directing attention to the need of differentiating more closely between so-called health activities which are in the nature of propaganda, and which therefore belong to private endeavor, and other health activities which properly come within the scope of schools and public health work," Mr. Anderson said.

TODAY'S MEXICO 'ON THE MARCH' TOWARD NEW ERA

Picture of Renascent Nation Full of Shadows, but Movement Is Forward

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY.—The ferment of a renaissance nation is Mexico's today. There is much that is discouraging. Mexican leaders, canvassing political, social and economic problems, always recur to a pessimistic note. They speak of graft here, shameless opportunism there.

But despite corruption in public affairs, the uncertainty of public order, the amateurishness, unsoundness and impracticability of political and economic administration, the

GRAF ZEPPELIN DROPPED MAIL BAGS AT AZORES

Giant Air Liner Reported About 1360 Miles From American Coast

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The transatlantic air liner Graf Zeppelin, over two and a half days out, was far over the Western Atlantic, making steady progress toward Lakehurst, N. J., on her second voyage to the United States. The airship left Friedrichshafen, Germany, at 9:30 p. m., Eastern standard time on July 21.

A message from the steamship America at 12:30 p. m. gave her position as about 1260 miles east.

The ship, which had been averaging 45 miles an hour during the night, had picked up speed considerably, and was averaging 70 miles an hour in the morning.

Lakehurst Preparing Reception for Zeppelin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKEHURST, N. J.—The naval reservation here is a hive of busy workmen. The huge hangar is being prepared to receive the airship. The entire south side of the hangar has been cleared for the Graf Zeppelin. The Los Angeles is nested in the north side, with the two navy blimps, J-3 and J-4, tucked in under its nose, like chicks under a mother hen.

Arrangements have been made for piping 1,000,000 cubic feet of special hydrogen and the 500,000 cubic feet of hydrogen that the aerial visitor will require for her return trip. One hundred and fifty marines and sailors have arrived from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to supplement the Los Angeles ground crew of 275 which will bring the Graf Zeppelin to the ground.

High-powered amplifiers have been installed on the roof of the hangar and on the stub mast, from which a talking machine company will broadcast reports over the crowd.

PITTSFIELD SEEKS SILENCE
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—This city is the first in the country formally to adopt the building code proposed by the American Welding Society, making available the advantages of welding in the construction of buildings, according to the General Electric Company.

FAMILY BUDGET HIT BY TARIFF, SAYS ECONOMIST

Higher Duties Mean Higher Prices to Consumer for Clothes and Food

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—In the increased cost of such labor-saving devices as vacuum cleaners and washing machines of ordinary cooking utensils, of household apparatus and of clothing, the budgets of the nation's home makers would be affected by rates proposed on raw materials and manufactures in the new tariff bill, according to Dr. Thomas W. Page, chairman of the Council of the Institute of Economics.

Dr. Page, former chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, and a recognized expert on the economics of tariff making, believes that the indirect increases in the prices of many common household commodities resulting from high tariffs on raw materials will affect particularly the family living on a small income.

In many instances, he declared, the result of such tariffs is actual deprivation when, as in the case of the wool tariff, the price of overcoats is increased 37 percent. Immediately after the 1922 tariff went into effect, carrying a rate of 45 cents per pound on woolen fabrics and 31 cents per pound on raw wool, there was a pronounced falling off in sales of woolen clothing.

Means Few New Clothes
If the Hawley rates of 50 cents a pound on clothing and 34 cents on raw wool are retained in the new bill, past experience indicates that old clothes will be worn longer and fewer new ones purchased, Dr. Page argues.

"The effect of high tariffs on the cost of running an average home may only become evident to the home maker when she adds up her bills at the end of a year," said Dr. Page.

"The present rates, and proposed increases, add a few cents here and there to many items of the family budget where their effect is unsuspected. The tariff on aluminum prevents the importation of the cheaper and lower grade aluminum manufactured in Germany which would reduce the cost of kitchen equipment by many dollars.

"The tariff on manganese ore and metal, for example, 1 cent per pound (Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Bolivia Reopens Tacna-Arica Issue With Protest Against Secret Treaty

Publication of the secret clauses in the Tacna-Arica treaty, by which Bolivia is shut off from the Pacific Ocean, has opened an entirely new phase in the controversy over the disputed Peruvian and Chilean territories.

The United States does not approve of the negotiation of the secret pact, according to indications in State Department circles. Washington advises make it plain that the "bottling up" of Bolivia was in no way sanctioned through the United States' part in the settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute.

Bolivia has declared she will exert every effort to obtain an outlet to the sea. She met the publication of the secret text with a note to all governments maintaining diplomatic representatives in La Paz. This note denounces the secret protocol and emphasizes Bolivia's need for free access to a Pacific port.

Although Bolivia's imports and exports are handled through the Chilean port of Arica without taxation, Bolivia has always been desirous of possessing her own Pacific port so that goods imported or exported would not be subject to foreign scrutiny. It has been pointed out that in case of war Bolivia would not be able to import arms and munitions through the port of Arica.

The part of the supplementary protocol involved follows: The governments of Chile and Peru cannot, without previous joint accord, cede to a third power all or part of the territories (Tacna and Arica) which in conformity with the treaty of this date, remain under their respective sovereignties; nor can they without this requisite, construct across these territories new international railroad lines.

Bar to Bolivian Outlet
Not Proposed by Hoover
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—President Hoover on request of Chile and Peru, recommended terms of settlement for the Tacna-Arica question, which served as the basis for the agreement recently reached.

But according to the full report of the protocol between Chile and Peru, a new clause has been inserted, which prevents Bolivia, a third party interested in the issue, from gaining access to the sea. This provision was not recommended by Mr. Hoover, when he gave his good services, and the State Department dissociates itself from it.

In fact, it runs counter to the previously expressed desire of the State Department, specifically expressed Nov. 20, 1926, by Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State. In a recommendation made to Chile and Peru he urged sale of Tacna-Arica to Bolivia, giving it a seaport.

Bolivia was an original party to the issue as participant in the war of the Pacific in 1879. Chile defeated both Bolivia and Peru and took the provinces under the treaty of Ancón, pending a plebiscite of the population. Bolivia lost Antofagasta.

36 NATIONS FORM FORESTRY UNION AT STOCKHOLM

World Organization for Research in Trees Starts in Northern Conference

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo

THE third parley between Chinese and Soviet representatives took place Aug. 2 at Manchuli, Manchuria. B. N. Melnikov, former Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, crossed the border to confer with Tsai Yun-sheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Harbin.

They met aboard a train, heavily guarded by Chinese troops. It was understood that the two virtually agreed upon resumption of traffic between the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Chinese Eastern.

SWEDES TAKE LEAD IN BIG ORGANIZATION

Arboreal Experiments to Be Universal Through Central Bureau of Research

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

STOCKHOLM.—The first attempt in nearly 20 years to organize international co-operation in forestry has been successfully made here at a congress attended by 200 delegates representing 36 countries.

The main work of the conference is the establishment of a "Union of Institutes of Forestry Research," which will have its headquarters in Sweden. Previous efforts, started at Brussels in 1910, and halted by the World War, have been revived through the initiative of Sweden, and the new organization is expected to afford incalculable benefits to Europe and the world.

Nowhere has forestry been more highly developed than in Sweden, where one-half of the areas of forest land, and where 30-40 percent of the exports—from 40 to 45 percent—is wood products, amounting to 1,000,000,000 kronor. Sweden exports, including mineral products, have more than doubled since the war, greatly exceeding her imports, and the International Congress of Forestry has been an event of singular importance to her economic life.

Premier's Welcome
In the opening speech the Prime Minister, Arvid Lindman, honorary president of the congress, emphasized the work of the Swedish forestry experts and the results of their researches in connection with tree culture. Sweden's experimental institutes of forestry, he said, were now world renowned. At the close of Admiral Lindman's speech, representatives of 36 governments delivered greetings to the congress and welcomed the new expression of forestry co-operation, all thanking Sweden for her initiative in a field that had lain fallow for 19 years.

Prof. Henrik Hesselman, president of the Congress and chief of the Swedish forestry research institution, said one of the main objects was the reorganization of a central union among experimental institutes of forestry. The union formed in 1891, he said, had only one meeting. All the developments in the technical knowledge of forest culture worked out by such institutes during the past two decades, he declared, should be given to each other and to the world. He urged also exchange of literature on these subjects by the different countries as well as personal contact between tree savants.

Tree Seed Store Planned
Dr. P. H. Flury of Switzerland summed up conditions regarding an international forestry bibliography and the need of co-operation among all nations on this subject. Uniform expressions in the older as well as in the present and future literature of forest culture would be for the welfare of all, he maintained. Prof. P. H. Guinier proposed an international organization for the distribution of seed, so that trees of guaranteed origin could be assured. An international tree seed store was proposed.

A field station of Norway proposed continuous co-operation between the International Agricultural Institute of Rome and international union.

Prof. E. G. Vazquez of Spain proposed the forming of a permanent bureau for the international institutes of forestry research, and that Spanish be included among the official languages of the national congress.

A committee, consisting of Mr. Hesselman of Sweden, Mr. Robinson of Great Britain, Herr Fabricius of Germany, Mr. Trevor of British India, Mr. Roth of Hungary and Mr. Baedou of Switzerland, was appointed to draft a constitution for the union, which the congress later accepted. According to this Constitution, all questions of organization and ad-

administration are to be decided by an international commission. Even Petri of the Swedish State Institute of Forestry was designated permanent secretary.

Members of the congress afterward visited Sweden, where a study of foresting, grafting and zoological soil conditions was carried on.

The next congress will be held in France in 1932, and the following one in Hungary, 1935. Professor Guinier was elected president of the congress and Professor Roth of Hungary vice-president.

BRITISH DEBATE NEW DOLE PLAN FOR JUVENILES

Labor Minister Wants Eligible Age Lowered From Sixteen to Fifteen

LONDON.—Unemployment dole for children leaving school at 15 and unable to obtain work is contemplated by the Government, according to Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor.

Following an announcement that the school-leaving age is to be raised from 14 to 15, Miss Bondfield told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor she will submit for immediate consideration to the English and Scottish National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment the question of lowering the age for eligibility to unemployment insurance from 16 to the new school-leaving age. This would add 400,000 names to the present number entitled to receive unemployment relief.

From November 8, 1926, to March 31, 1927, the British Government paid £22,871,529, including cost of administration and other expenses, for unemployment relief. In 1928 £44,266,696 was so expended and during the year ending March 31, 1929, the amount was £46,740,690, the Labor Minister said.

Miss Bondfield added she has appointed a committee to inquire into conditions surrounding the receipt of unemployment benefit and whether applicants genuinely sought work. These conditions she said had been widely and properly criticized and she did not deny there is much weight to them. It was inevitable that there should be proper and fair test of the genuineness of claimants' search for work. At any rate, without prejudicing the issue, she had lost no time in appointing a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Morris, president of Industrial Court, to report to her upon the constitution and procedure of statutory authorities performing the functions of insurance officers and courts of referees under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

The committee will also consider the nature of the evidence to be required as to fulfillment of the conditions or the absence of qualifications for receipt of unemployment benefits under the Acts. Pending the committee's report, which she expects by mid-October, Miss Bondfield said she has arranged to rest of doubtful applicants to the judgment of local employers and workers before official decisions are taken. The Labor Minister declared she is making intensive efforts to find suitable jobs for unemployed in the depressed areas and the committee will see how any further prisoners can be jammed within their walls.

A telegram from Warden White of Leavenworth to Sanford Bates attributes the riot to overcrowding. The reason for the riot, he said, "is the overcrowded condition without any work to do, with the addition of extremely hot weather."

Mr. Bates, in a formal report to the Department of Justice elaborates the point.

RUMANIA WILL SELL OIL LAND AT AUCTION

BUCHAREST.—Vergil Madgearu, Minister of Commerce, has announced that on Sept. 2 in accordance with the new mining law, three-quarters of 724 hectares of proved petroleum lands will be sold at auction and the remaining fourth distributed as the Council of Ministers judges expedient.

The law obligates the buyer to place a number of wells on unproved lands designated by the State and as new fields are thus discovered, the rights in turn are sold at auction, the prospecting company retaining a portion in return for the risk taken.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN PACT BELIEVED TO BE NEAR

LONDON.—(P)—A special subcommittee of the Cabinet which has been examining proposals for settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian question has completed its work.

Its proposals will be published in a few days and it is hoped, a Foreign Office statement said, that they will form the basis for a treaty acceptable to both countries and a "lasting and honorable settlement."

COMMANDER FOUND GUILTY

LONDON.—(P)—Lieut. Robert James Gardner, commander of the submarine H-47 and one of three who escaped when the vessel sank in the Irish Sea, has been found guilty of negligence by a court-martial for not handling his submarine to avoid submarine L-12. He was ordered reprimanded.

PRISONERS FOUND FAR INADEQUATE HALF YEAR AGO

Congressional Board Reported Leavenworth and Others Are Overcrowded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Conditions at Leavenworth prison were branded as "deplorable and inhuman" more than six months ago by a congressional committee of inquiry. The majority of convicts, resulting in a riot and one fatality and several casualties, is thought to be the outcome of circumstances found and described last winter by visiting members of Congress.

Extraordinary conditions of idleness and congestion were reported by the committee at that time, and nothing has been done to correct the conditions. The mutiny now reported, lasted from noon to night, despite the efforts of 124 guards. Sanford Bates, federal superintendent of prisons, is making a sweeping survey of the whole federal prison situation. Failure to correct conditions disclosed at Leavenworth, is said to lack of funds.

"The committee found that Leavenworth penitentiary now has within its walls more than twice the number of prisoners it is able to accommodate," according to the report, published Jan. 21, 1929.

The investigation was made in pursuance to a house resolution by a special committee on federal penal and reformatory institutions, of which John G. Cooper (R.), Representative from Ohio, was chairman.

Committee Condemned Crowding

The committee reported that it found "a very serious crisis confronting those who were administering the federal penal system."

"Due to the lack of a proper program and to the tremendous increase in the number of persons arrested, convicted and committed for violations of Federal penal laws, the penitentiaries are overcrowded with those sentenced to prison, for more than one year."

"The committee also observed in all the county and municipal jails it visited that there was overcrowding and idleness. It also has received information which leads it to believe that these same deplorable conditions exist in many of the 1100 local jails where a term federal prisoners are confined."

First offenders sentenced to a few months imprisonment for traffic or other offenses are thrown in with hardened criminals. It is charged. Congestion is so great that it produces desperation among prisoners who mutiny, as at Leavenworth.

The committee reported that congestion at Leavenworth was duplicated at Atlanta.

Stuffed to Capacity

"Men are sleeping in dark, ill-ventilated basements and corridors, improvised dormitories are in use; the kitchen and mess facilities are overcrowded; the inmates are packed more than twice their proper capacity."

"Not only do these institutions house more than can be properly accommodated but they have now almost reached their absolute physical capacity and the committee does not see how any further prisoners can be jammed within their walls."

A telegram from Warden White of Leavenworth to Sanford Bates attributes the riot to overcrowding. The reason for the riot, he said, "is the overcrowded condition without any work to do, with the addition of extremely hot weather."

Feed Men Well and Have Peace, Says Sing Sing Head

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—By declaring that better food would do much to improve the morale of inmates of the New York state prisons, Governor Roosevelt has gone directly to the root of much of the present discontent, according to Lewis E. Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing. Mr. Lawes added that every effort was being made to avert the possibility of an uprising at Sing Sing following those at Dannemora and Auburn.

"The prison food allowance has been at a standstill for 61 years," Mr. Lawes said. "Anyone," he continued, "knows how much less 21 cents, the per capita daily allowance, will buy today than in 1868."

Since the Governor has said that he will see that the prisoners are given the best food, Mr. Lawes continued, the inmates seem quite pleased.

"In general," he said, "they are acting admirably, and I do not believe that any one here wants to have any trouble."

Mr. Lawes said he had addressed the inmates and urged mutual fair play, and that following his talk they apparently have a better understanding of everything. "It is not only in favor of better food, he said,

but also favors giving the prisoners an opportunity to earn release to first offenders who have no criminal record, whose conduct is good and who show desire for improvement.

The troubles at Auburn and Dannemora have served to attract widespread attention here not only to the question of the food that is provided for the prisoners, but also the Baumes crime law. Adolph Lewisohn, whose activities in connection with prison reform work are nationally known, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, voiced his opposition to this law, declaring it was "too inelastic."

"I have never been in favor of the Baumes law," Mr. Lewisohn said. "It is too inelastic and does not give the individual case enough consideration. The sentencing should be left, as formerly, to the judge or else to a commission consisting of the judge and two other persons; but even if it should have been made a law, it should have waited until the necessary arrangements could have been made to prepare for it and prevent overcrowding in prisons, particularly of long-term prisoners."

Tourists Traverse Atlantic Both Ways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG.—While the great stream of tourists during the summer season is admittedly toward Europe and its older culture and civilization, there is a smaller but steady flux of travelers bound for America, deeply interested in viewing the younger continent's institutions and surprising industrial achievements.

The Society of German Political Economists has arranged to make an American tour this summer, which leaves Hamburg Aug. 23, and will visit nine American cities, seeing great industrial companies such as the Underwood Typewriter Company and the Elliot Addressing Company in New York; in Washington, the White House, the Capitol, the Treasury and the Smithsonian Institution; Pittsburgh beckons with the Carnegie Institute, the Westinghouse Electric Company and the Heinz Company factory there. Detroit, with its great automobile factories, is another city eagerly anticipated, as is New York, the city of the future.

The party will leave on the home journey on Sept. 24, sailing on the Resolute. The Hamburg-American Line has made special tariff arrangements for the tour; and has also arranged a special trip for accountants and clerks, leaving Hamburg Sept. 3, and visiting New York, New Haven, and the Westinghouse Electric Company and the Heinz Company factory there. Detroit, with its great automobile factories, is another city eagerly anticipated, as is New York, the city of the future.

Public Utility Aid Discussed in Britain

LONDON.—The advisory committee appointed to assist the Government in considering the application for financial aid from public utility undertakings, announced that two main conditions will affect the granting of aid. The first is the extent of the capital expenditure is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom, and secondly, the probability of the project being delayed if assistance is not given.

James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, who is endeavoring to find a remedy for unemployment, told the committee, he had had a discussion with the number of public utility undertakings. He knew there were many promoters of worthy public utility enterprises who were not prepared to embark at the present time solely on their own resources because these would not be immediately remunerative. But such enterprises, he said, would provide useful work for many men if it could be started now, and would also later prove remunerative as well as making for increased human efficiency.

Belgium Controls SALES OF LIQUOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS.—During the last Government session a number of deputies called for a revision of the law governing the sale of liquor. Small quantities may not be sold by merchants, two liters being the minimum amount allowed to one person.

The Government appointed a commission composed of members of Parliament, doctors, professors and hotel and café proprietors to investigate the law and its workings. After several sittings the commission decided to enforce the law forbidding the sale of liquor in public places, and rejected a proposition to authorize its sale at certain hours.

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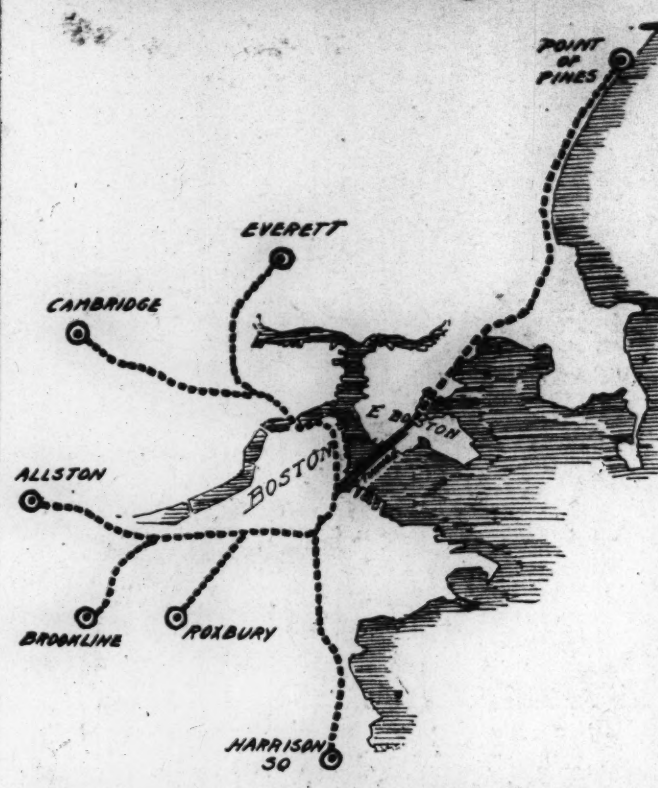
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How Roads Would Dodge Traffic



Ramps Would Lead to the Elevated Highway at Terminal Points Shown in Circles and at Various Points Along the Way to Allow Ingress and Egress of Cars.

Fewer Aliens Enter the United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Immigration for the last fiscal year was 9 per cent less than for the preceding year and the 279,678 immigrant aliens admitted was the lowest number for the past ten years, it is shown in a report just made public by Harry E. Hull, commissioner of general immigration.

Immigrants coming in under quota restrictions during the last year numbered 146,918. The remainder of the total of 479,327 entering aliens was composed of 101,007 returning residents, 92,086 temporary visitors for business or pleasure, and 130,323 husbands, wives and children of American citizens. The others included 1898 students, 1252 ministers and professors and their wives and children, and 8602 of the miscellaneous classes.

"Removal of the through traffic," says Mr. McDonald, "would speed up city transportation to the benefit of the entire community. Nothing short of a great artery, unobstructed by grade crossings, and carrying three times as much traffic as the present highway, can solve the traffic problem which Boston has inherited from its peninsular location and colonial street plan."

MAURETANIA MAY TRY TO OUTSPEED BREMEN

LONDON.—(P)—The Mauretania, recently shorn of her Atlantic speed records by the Bremen, may attempt to pass all Atlantic speed records on her voyage to New York, which started from Southampton today, is reported here.

It is recalled that the Mauretania recently was re-equipped with new engines by the Bremen, and was tested to the limit since the installation. Secret trials after her refitting have given rise to the belief that the Mauretania is capable of at least 30 knots, which, if sustained, is estimated to give her a chance of exceeding the Bremen's speed mark by a comfortable margin.

GEORGIA 'SCRIBES' JOIN NATIONAL FRATERNITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS, Ga.—Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary journalistic fraternity for women, has granted a charter to the Scribes, a group of women students in journalism at the University of Georgia. Installation of the new chapter is expected to take place in September.

Membership in the Scribes has been restricted to students who have high scholastic averages and a professional interest in journalism.

\$25,000,000 AERIAL MOTOR HIGHWAY PLAN PROPOSED

Boston Man Outlines System
Over Railroad Tracks to
Relieve Congestion

Solution of Boston's traffic problem must be sought by providing aerial highways, tapping the downtown sections and radiating to outlying terminals, is the conviction of W. J. McDonald, real estate operator, who has placed before the metropolitan and city planning boards a comprehensive plan for 25 miles of elevated roadways, to be built over the railroad rights of way which penetrate to the heart of the city.

Mr. McDonald's proposal embraces a state-wide improvement of road conditions through the application of 1 cent of the gasoline tax per gallon to the construction of underpasses and overpasses in the country districts, and the erection of aerial highways in the metropolitan areas. The estimated cost of \$25,000,000 for the Boston Elevated thoroughfares could be defrayed within 12 or 15 years, Mr. McDonald believes.

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A roadway 60 feet wide between Cottage Farm Bridge and the North Station and 40 feet wide to the outlying terminals, constructed over railroad and elevated tracks, offers such a solution, Mr. McDonald states. Street widening in Boston, to free the movement of traffic, is a project involving expense and difficulties too great for consideration as an effective means of handling the increasing number of cars which seek to pass through the city, Mr. McDonald said.

By providing an elevated highway passing along Atlantic Avenue and extending to seven terminal points in Greater Boston, Mr. McDonald believes nearly 50 per cent of the cars

MERGED CLUBS SAVE DUES FOR MEMBERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES.—Clubs are enulating banks in southern California; they are merging.

First, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, which had promoted golfing, yachting and other sporting organizations, merged with the Pacific Coast Club of Long Beach. With only \$1 a month increase in membership dues, members of both clubs were given full privileges of the other. Now a similar arrangement has been made between the Hollywood Athletic Club and the Santa Monica Athletic Club, and dues are again raised, this time \$2 a month.

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Assets Over \$10,000,000
Over 50,000 Depositors

GERMANS CLEAR FRENCH HARBOR OF SHIPS SUNK

Countries' Economic Contacts Under Treaty Aid Rapprochement

PARIS.—German barges have entered the harbor of Havre and are setting about clearing the bay of wreckage sunk during the war which has since impeded the movement of ships.

This act of retribution is of itself small, but it points to a situation about which many pages might be written. It recalls also a phase of the negotiations which are about to be entered into at the Hague international conference.

Another recent incident was the arrival in Bordeaux of a floating drydock from Germany. This is all part of the deliveries in kind under the Dawes plan. Of all Germany's creditors, France has been most receptive to a large proportion of its share of annuity being made in this way. Opposition from other states to this method led to acceptance by the Young committee of a schedule by which deliveries in kind would continue only during the next 10 years. France will get about half of such payments, England a quarter, Italy 10 per cent and the remainder will be distributed among six other creditors.

German deliveries to France have represented far more than the nominal money value, for they have paved the way for much of the Franco-German industrial and commercial collaboration which is taking place. An economic rapprochement initiated in this way, and increasing afield of its own accord, has contributed to political rapprochement. Deliveries have touched a diversity of fields.

Perhaps the most significant payments in this manner have been the work undertaken by Germans in France. There have been, for example, construction dams and power stations on the French Alpine rivers, dredging on the Seine and building of quays at Bordeaux and Cherbourg. The results have been closer understanding among workmen of the two countries, and from the growth of Franco-German industrial concerns.

It is seen that while Germans have been compelled by the peace treaty to do today, they are ready to do voluntarily tomorrow in co-operation with the French.

Alien Property Discussion Expected at The Hague

LONDON.—An important item in connection with the final liquidation of the World War, which the Monitor is authoritatively informed has been "injected" into the forthcoming reparations conference at The Hague, is the question of German property confiscated in allied countries during the four years' struggle.

Only the United States has finally settled and paid off these claims, which averaged an enormous sum. When peace came, Germany recognized these claims on the part of its own people by registering and allowing 6 per cent interest on the agreed amount.

Many owners of such claims sold them for whatever they would bring—in all cases much below par, and insurance companies, investment trusts, and similar institutions with headquarters in London, purchased large numbers of them. Because of the great variety of nationalities involved, it has been difficult to pro-

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"TAST

MAYOR OF MILAN OUSTED BY DUCE FOR MISCONDUCT

City's Head Charged With
Using Office to Increase
Private Fortune

ROME (AP)—Ernesto Belloni, former Mayor of Milan and Italian financial expert at Versailles and the Reparation and Debt Conferences, was summarily removed on Aug. 2 by the Premier, Benito Mussolini, from all public and political activity, and several of his advisors, whose identity has not been made known, were imprisoned. The action followed the report of a special committee into Belloni's activities as Mayor of Milan.

The charges provoking the investigation were made by Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist Party and now provincial secretary at Cremona. He charged that Signor Belloni favored the American banking concern, Dillon Read & Co., in return for a large money compensation in allotting a loan of \$20,000,000 to the City of Milan in 1927.

The committee exonerated Belloni of this charge, but found he had used his office to increase his private fortune. Farinacci himself was subject to scathing criticism by Premier Mussolini, who said: "The head of the Government degrades in the most shameful manner the action of Attorney Farinacci, Deputy in Parliament and member of the Grand Council, for having brought publicity and grave defamatory accusations, touching directly the Fascist Party and a great banking institution of the United States."

The committee decided that Dillon Read & Co.'s loan was itself regular but that Belloni's negotiations with the company were not. The committee said the loan was not so favorable as being offered by other banks, but there was evidence Belloni received compensation for his approval. The loan was also approved by the Minister of Finance.

Signor Belloni's plea was that he undertook extraordinary expenses and contracts for the city in order to elevate it to splendor in accordance with directions of the Government and of Premier Mussolini. Both Belloni and Farinacci have been among the most prominent members of the Fascist Party. Belloni was president of the Fascist Congress held in Rome in 1921 before the party came into power and has been known as one of the most foremost financiers and economists Italy has produced. He is also a noted natural scientist and has published several works on commercial chemistry.

Mentioned by the committee as specific activities of Belloni were, for instance, paving, repaving, unpaving, and repaving of Meraviglia Street, each time giving the contract to a company in which he was interested. He also was executive in a gas company which secured favorable gas contracts for the city.

The Dillon Read & Co. loan referred to in the charges was made in April, 1927, and was for 6.5 per cent interest at \$8,500 lire in the hundred payable in 25 years. The Banca Commerciale Italiana made what many considered a better offer but was turned down. Other banks bidding for the loan were J. P. Morgan Company, Blair & Co., Harris Forbes & Co., The Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company.

The committee's report said: "Judging from documents existing in the City Hall, one cannot hide the impression the procedure followed by the city administration in the preliminary phases of the contracting loan was not followed with the regularity and rigorous caution which the importance of the operations should have demanded. Moreover, documents of the negotiations are missing from the archives."

Bankers Issue Statement
NEW YORK (AP)—Dillon Read & Co., New York investment banking house, which headed the syndicate that offered the \$20,000,000 city of Milan loan, mentioned in the Belloni scandal, issued a statement that the company had not been advised of "any shortage or irregularity" connected with the issuance of the loan in this country in 1927.

"All of the proceedings in connection with the issue," said the statement, "were examined and approved by counsel for the American banking group, which consisted of Hughes

(Charles E. Hughes), R. G. Schurman & Dwight, of New York, and Condit Brothers, of Paris.

Dutch Honor Women for World Influence

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—American business and professional women on a goodwill tour were guests here recently of the first Dutch Soroptimist Club, where they were welcomed by representatives of the Government and the Mayor who testified to the growing recognition and the great value of women's influence in world affairs including international peace.

The leader of the party was Miss Emily Kneubuhl. Speaking in the name of 25,000 business women of the states represented in the tour, she emphasized the words of Lord Robert Cecil in America some time ago when he said: "It rests with you—women—as to whether there will be peace or war."

Miss L. C. A. Van Eeghen, secretary of the Dutch National Women's Council, also declared that the heart of the world beats in Geneva. She spoke of the important role women are now playing in the League of Nations. In Palais des Nations, she said, some 100 women were employed, and many sections are now headed by women.

S. B. C. J. Loder, former President of the World Court, and still a member of that tribunal, gave an historical sketch showing the development of the idea of justice in the settlement of international disputes. The establishment of the World Court eight years ago, he said, has been followed by marked progress in international good will. The Court has given many judgments since 1921, and the most gratifying fact is that, although the Court does not possess any means to enforce its decrees, not one of its decisions in any case has been disobeyed.

British Battleships to Be Transferred

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Four of the largest battleships of Britain's Mediterranean fleet will be transferred to the Atlantic in November, according to cable messages received from Malta published here. The ships concerned are Queen Elizabeth, Barham, Valiant and Malaya, all belonging to the so-called Queen Elizabeth class of 27,000 tons, carrying a complement of approximately 1150 men each.

The withdrawal is equivalent to a reduction of 40 per cent of the strength based on Malta, for only one vessel of this class—the Warspite—and five of the Royal Sovereign class will be left there. It is officially stated that the reason for the change is in order to give men more home leave and to relieve the present congestion in Malta. It is also pointed out that facilities for recreation are at present inadequate, but that the reason for the change is in order to give men more home leave and to relieve the present congestion in Malta.

The reason given for this latter statement is that Malta is in the throes of a serious controversy between the Church and State—Lord Strickland, the Premier, who is himself a devout Roman Catholic having incurred the hostility of the local clergy on account of his having opposed the sentence of banishment against an individual priest whom he declared was being punished for political rather than ecclesiastical reasons. A special envoy of the Vatican, called in to arbitrate, decided against the Premier. The affair is now engaging the earnest attention of the British Government.

POULTRYMEN TO MEET
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Poultry Association will open here Monday and will be in session most of the week. An attendance of 1000 or more is anticipated.

Mexican Train 'Takes to Stilts' in La Mano Canyon



Rail Travel in Mexico Pictured as One Adventure After Another

Described as Delightful Experience, With No More Hazards
Than in United States—Food Supplied by 'Ambulating Restaurant' at Stops—Picturesque Entertainers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Traveling by railroad in Mexico is one delightful adventure after another, although ordinarily no more hazardous than such journeys in the United States or Canada. On Mexican rail voyages the odds are all in your favor that you will reach your destination safely, albeit at times some hours later than the time table promises.

There are three classes on Mexican railroads—Pullman, first and second. Practically all foreigners ride Pullman.

On the National Railways of Mexico, the Republic's most extensive rail system, first-class fares compare favorably with the cheapest rates in the United States. First class is 4½ centavos (2½ cents) per kilometer; second class just half that. Pullman charges are about the same as in the United States.

Mexican passenger coaches resemble those of other North American countries rather than the European type. Trains carry an auditor and an inspector as part of the crew.

Learned Train Crews
At least one member of each train crew speaks English and often French and German, so the foreign traveler whose knowledge of Spanish is meager has little difficulty.

The comfort and safety of passengers are chief considerations of Mexican railroads. Pullman service compares favorably with that north of the Rio Grande, and locomotives on the principal lines are oil burners. Dining is perhaps one of the most interesting phases of rail travel in Mexico. Buffet service is provided on most lines. First class passengers may order meals from the Pullman kitchen, but they have to eat in their own car.

But most first class riders and all

in second class depend for food upon swarms of peddlers who visit the trains at each stop. These vendors, men, women and children, offer an inviting assortment of meats prepared in various Mexican styles, bread, cake, freshly made butter and cheese, fresh milk in earthenware mugs, curious but delicious native candy and fruits of the region. Prices are remarkably reasonable. For a peso (48 cents) one may obtain a fine meal by this "from-the-window shopping."

"Ambulating Restaurant"

Vendors' cries make a pleasing melody and at night this "ambulating restaurant" is especially picturesque, for each peddler has his or her tray illuminated by a candle or tiny oil lamp.

During prolonged waits at stations passengers are regaled by guitar players, singers and dancers in picturesque costumes, of which the enormous sombrero is a feature.

Courtesy and consideration for fellow travelers, particularly foreigners, are notable traits of Mexican passengers and train crews.

Scenery of peculiar beauty is one of the delights of railroad travel in Mexico. The journey over the Mexican Railway from Vera Cruz to Mexico City is a good example. The train climbs from sea level to an elevation of 7500 feet and the 12-hour journey takes one from the tropics to the temperate zone.

Immediately out of Vera Cruz a typically tropical terrain is encountered, with luxuriant vegetation, dotted with banana and sugar plantations. Approaching the chain of giant mountains which must be crossed in order to reach the capital, steam locomotives are displaced by electric. The traveler gets frequent glimpses of majestic Mount Orizaba, snow-capped, 18,564 feet above sea level, and the third highest peak in North America.

SUBSTITUTE FOR JURY
PROPOSED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Abolition of the jury system and substitution of a committee of allentists and other experts is provided for in a new

penal code to be submitted to President Portes Gil this month. The code has been approved by the legislative committee of the Department of the Interior and the President has until Aug. 31 to proclaim it under extraordinary powers recently granted to him by Congress.

Paper Suit Favored to 'Liberate' Men

CHICAGO (AP)—How men can obtain a more comfortable form of summer attire, a question that has brought forth advocates of everything from pajamas to barrels, has another answer. It comes from Waldemar Kaempfert, director of the Rosenwald Industrial Museum. Men's enslavement to fashion, says Mr. Kaempfert, will be broken by paper suits, costing about \$2 apiece and thrown away after about two weeks' wear.

"The fibers," Mr. Kaempfert says, "will be made of paper, and will be spun like cotton or wool, then woven into attractive patterns. Instead of being sewn together, the woven paper will be glued. A man will step into a clothes shop, where an expert tailor will in a few minutes drape strips of paper about his form and then fasten them with fish glue."

"Such a suit—unlike a paper tissue suit—will be unaffected by rain and hold its shape for at least two weeks, after which it can be thrown away.

"There is no question that present clothes are maddening. But we are slaves of convention. Although a thousand men marching down to work in pajamas would liberate us from the present style tyranny, it is impossible to find a thousand such men. The paper suit is our only hope."

Cut in Cotton Costs Favored in Britain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A new move in the cotton dispute to meet certain objections of the operatives has been made by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, who have announced their intention of taking immediate action to secure general reductions in finishing charges.

A deputation from the federation recently waited upon the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association to enlist their co-operation. From the beginning of the controversy, involving 400,000 operatives on the question of wages, both manufacturing and spinning employers have stated that the proposed reduction is only a part of the larger policy of cutting production costs in order to bring cotton goods to competitive levels.

This decision means that an approach will be made to the bleaching, dyeing, printing and packing trades for modification of their charges.

Scout Chief Turns King's Tribute to Credit of Scouting Movement

Boys' Songs in Many Languages Blend Into Hymn of Friendship at World Jamboree—'Market Street' Scenes Exemplify Fellowship

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—King George's conferment of a peerage upon the Chief Scout, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, conveyed in the course of a stirring address by their fellow camper, the Prince of Wales, made a red-letter day for 50,000 Scouts assembled under canvas here in probably the greatest international depot for cheery smiles, friendly nods and hearty handshakes the world has ever seen.

Alert and erect by the Prince's side stood Sir Robert, on his breast row upon row of gay ribbons denoting distinguished military service, and before his keen eyes rows and rows—and then more rows—of happy youngsters, a tribute to his greatest service to mankind. Sir Robert again spoke to the colossal assembly of boys as only "B. P." can.

Sir Robert Accepts Honor

He deprecated his worthiness to receive the honor that is his, and when the thunder of "No!" that greeted this remark had quieted, he sought characteristically to deflect credit from himself to the Scouts and Scouters.

"I realize," he said, "that His Majesty has done a great thing for me, which I hope you Scouts will realize is an honor to the whole movement."

He is always first to affirm the non-militaristic nature of the Scout movement, and he did so again by drawing a contrast between his boys, the "biggest army in the world," and other armies.

Following the speeches, the Chief Scout was decorated in the royal box in the presence of Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador from the United States; the French and Brazilian ambassadors and other high officials.

Highlanders Dance

Then came colorful Highland dancing by 15,000 Scottish Scouts, and when this ended and the drummers and pipers passed out of the arena, kilts swinging bravely, the Prince entered a waiting car and drove out of camp through a lane of eager spectators pressed into alignment by poles of hefty Scouts and "Rovers."

In the march past the Prince, this "league of nations" was similar to the previous one on opening day—a gay procession of youth, picturesquely attired, striding beneath swirling, fluttering flags of all shapes and sizes.

But the lesson of the jamboree is most clearly illustrated as one mingles in the jostling crowds around a few shops and other buildings that constitute the tiny "business thoroughfare" of the camp.

Past the window of the Monitor stall, where Scouts of many nations have been received, there passes a

shouting, singing, laughing "crocodile" made up of Americans, Scotches, Germans, South Africans, Swedes—anybody who cares to link on in fact—and the farther it goes the more cosmopolitan it becomes. Not that it has much room in which to operate, for Market Street, to give it proper designation, is chock-full of every imaginable sort of Scout uniform.

Canada's bright green and gold, America's scarlet and khaki, Sea Scouts jaunty in blue, Highlanders in brilliant plaids, copper-colored Indians with turbans, South Africans with ostrich plumes waving in their hats, Hungarians bedecked with ospreys—all these and dozens more make an amazing scene of friendly congestion. Soon fires are twinkling in various encampments, and with their eddying smoke and ruddy glow there rise on the night air Scout songs in many tongues—a hymn of friendship from international headquarters of "an army not for fighting but for peace."

Scouts Get Second Gift

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Mortimer Schiff's gift of £10,000 to the Boy Scouts' Association of Great Britain for the furtherance of international friendship has been followed by a second large benefaction from T. W. Whitehead, of Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland, who is sending Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, £5000 for the development of the association's "P" and "W" work.

Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, before leaving Birkenhead for London, urged American Scouts to cultivate friendship among the members of other contingents, in their organized endeavor for a common purpose, adding: "The spirit of comradeship is the world's best safeguard for peace."

RADIOS ON PLANES IMPROVE AIR MAIL

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Use of plane-to-ground radio telephone equipment on the western division of the transcontinental air-mail line for several months has increased the safety of flying; reduced emergency landings due to uncertain weather ahead, and increased "on time" arrivals. Increased pay loads have been made possible by a reduction of the gasoline load which, in turn, has resulted from the greater certainty gained through radio.

This is the substance of reports recently made by operators of the line. Other commercial air carriers along the Pacific coast also are planning to install radio telephone equipment.

WHO Is This Man Lockhart Anyhow?

Hundreds of people have asked this question. Perhaps you, too, have wondered a little. Hence this brief story of Lockhart.

Twenty-five years ago C. A. Lockhart originated the Mill-End Sale idea. It was his thought that in February and August, two of the quietest months of the year, he and merchants working with him could secure concessions on merchandise from manufacturers in order to keep their factories busy, and that the savings when passed along to the public would crowd the stores which employed him in these otherwise quiet months. His idea proved a success. It has been an increasing success as the years have passed. Today Lockhart's Mill-End Sale is known throughout a large portion of this country. The name is synonymous with thrift. It means the best shopping opportunities of the year to thousands and thousands of women and men.

Come in; join the crowds; experience for yourself the thrill of making big savings on new, fashionable, timely apparel and home needs!

The Lockhart Mill-End Sale
Begins Monday, Aug. 5th

This Store Open All Day Next Saturday

Six Days to Shop This Week Instead of Five

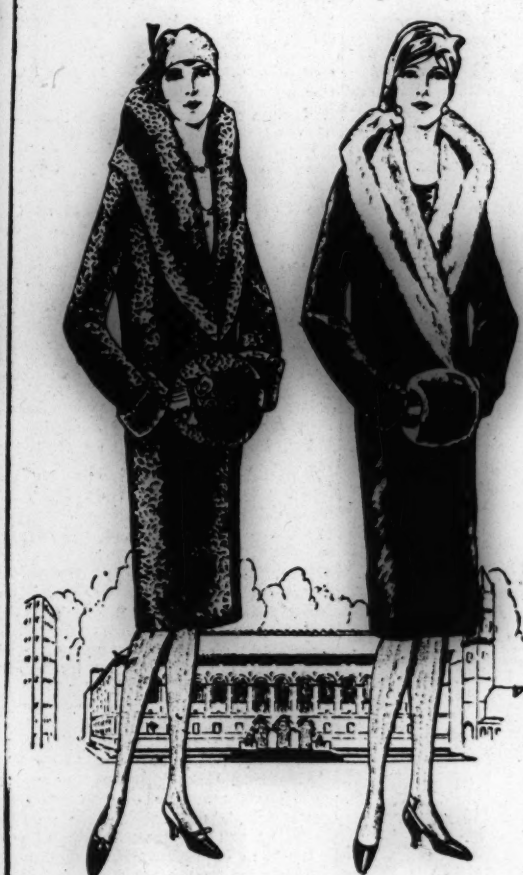
Because of the importance of the Lockhart Mill-End Sale to our customers, and because we believe it more convenient for many of them to shop on Saturday than on other days, we have arranged this week to depart from our usual custom of closing all day Saturdays in the summer. Houghton's will be open next Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The members of our store family will be given an additional day's vacation to compensate for their services on this Saturday. Thus Lockhart Mill-End Savings will be available to everybody, even to those who can shop only on Saturday.

**HOUGHTON
& DUTTON Co.**

BOSTON
Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

"MAKERS AND RETAILERS OF FINE FURS, FOR 71 YEARS"



2nd Extraordinary Week of KAKAS AUGUST FUR SALE

Our great Annual August Fur Sale continues—an event which in the past week has eclipsed all our former Summer records. That people appreciate being able to obtain the finest in Furs at substantial price concessions is being daily evidenced at our Newbury Street Store. Aside from low prices there is a feeling of confidence in the fact that Kakas furs are styled and made right in the Kakas Building by experts of years' standing. Every conceivable type of skin awaits your selection in this Mid-Summer Sale. We truly welcome comparison as to quality and prices. We are glad to have you inspect our complete line—and advise that you do so early this week.

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Women's and Misses' coats are now assembled on the sixth floor

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or cool days motoring . . .



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Worumbo Polo Cloth is the aristocrat of all travel coatings. Its beautiful lightweight camel's wool, soft as swansdown, sells at wholesale for \$10 and \$10.65 a yard. The tailoring of these coats is superb, with hand-sewn linings, and hand-finished buttonholes or loops. Collars are notched in English top-coat fashion . . . and sleeves are raglan or set-in. Women's and misses' sizes on our sixth floor. Every coat bears a "Worumbo" label.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

RADIO'S MISSION URGING PEACE, BRITISH INSIST

Sound Lengths Seen as the
Finest Means to Foster
International Amity

The following is the last of a series of three articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor on the educational program provided for radio listeners in the British Isles.

By PAUL HUTCHINSON

LONDON.—In two previous articles I have tried to give some idea of the experiment in carrying on adult education by radio now being undertaken by the British Broadcasting Corporation. This remarkable organization, which has a practical monopoly of all radio-casting in the British Isles, is offering a balanced curriculum of instruction that now contains 56 different subjects in a four-month period. In the presentation of this material, it is one of the best teaching abilities in England. And it has already evoked a tremendous public response, which is growing in volume from month to month.

This radio adult education has startling potentialities in the realm of international relations. It is encouraging to find that the officers of the B. B. C. who have charge of this particular department of that great corporation are conducting all their work with these future possibilities in mind. They are constantly testing their present methods, not only that they may be made more immediately effective, but that they may be fitted into a permanent program which shall be primarily designed to undergird the peace of the world.

Universal Peace Is Object

Without any hesitation, the responsible officers in this department of the B. B. C. avow their conception of their task as the building up of a never-ceasing agency of world peace. Their courses are being formulated on the premise that the formation of understanding and good will between nations, races, and religions is the first purpose of the whole enterprise. By that I do not mean, of course, that all the adult education courses offered to the British public over the air have directly to do with the improvement of international relations. It would be hard, for instance, to give a place to a course on the proper method of raising chickens. And the B. B. C., knowing the desire of a considerable portion of the public for a course of the most possible economic value in England, feels it wise to employ the best teacher it can discover to present just such a subject.

But that does not affect the main purpose. That purpose, as outlined in conversation with B. B. C. officials, is to educate the radio audience of Great Britain to an understanding of all the elements that enter into the making of a peaceful world.

Radio and Foreign Lands

While Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin was one of the first to draw the attention of the British public to the potentialities of the radio as an agent of understanding between nations. Mr. Baldwin, in one of his speeches, told of turning on his radio at random, and of finding himself listening to a service being held in a German church. As the service progressed, he began to reflect on how much easier it would be after such an experience, to regard the Germans as fellow-humans, beset by the same difficulties, seeking the same values, as the people of England or of any other country.

From the attempt to describe and interpret other cultures, the B. B. C. hopes to contribute to an active exchange of cultures. At the present, this takes the form of lessons in modern European languages. These lessons are now broadcast from London, but the corporation is studying the possibility of having them broadcast directly from the capitals or universities of Germany, France, Italy, and so on. What the developments in this field will be it is too early to say. But it is clear that the B. B. C. will not be content with language lessons alone. Ultimately, Britain's radio listeners will be able to share, by air, in the principal cultural values of every other nation.

Ideas Are Practical

All this sounds so ambitious that it is necessary to give assurance as to the practicality of the program. The men and women who are conducting this department of the B. B. C. are not indulging in mere theoretical dreaming. They have their feet firmly fixed on the ground. They are not, for instance, fooling themselves as to what it is possible for them to do. With all the diversity of program, they do not expect to carry the work in any subject past its primary stages. All they can hope to do, they say, is to awaken interest. As soon as the radio listener is given a sufficient idea of the scope and value—and it is to be hoped, of the fascination—of any particular subject, then he is to be turned over to the regular university extension courses, or the classes of the workers' adult education movement, or supplementary reading directed by public librarians. The educational

work of the radio is accomplished when the desire to undertake solid study is aroused. Various difficulties, beyond the difficulty always inherent in education in any form, confront the B. B. C. as it undertakes this work. There is, for one thing, the extreme simplicity of most of the sets in the British Isles. Crystal one-tube and two-tube sets serve by far the largest part of the British public. A set with as many as five tubes is a rarity. This means that material broadcast on the continent, near as that seems, is beyond the range of British listeners. Continental material must be relayed to England and re-broadcast if it is to be used at all.

Foreign Programs Heard

The language difficulty has also to be taken into account. A great deal of material that might be used to advantage, such as is now a part of the adult education courses broadcast in Germany and Scandinavia, is practically worthless in England without translation. But the B. B. C., whose financial resources are large because of its government connections, is showing some readiness to undertake the costs of long-range telephoning and re-broadcasting in behalf of this program of international understanding. Already the B. B. C. has let England listen in on a session of the League of Nations. Presently, programs originating on the continent are likely to be a regular part of its educational program.

I said something at the beginning of these articles of the dangers that beset any educational or propaganda institution that is under government control. I also said that, whatever these dangers may be in theory, they hardly appear to be operative in the actual practice of the B. B. C. That is the case, I am convinced, because of the determination of the British Government to preserve the air from partisan control, and because of the type of men whom they have placed in charge of the broadcasting corporation.

Warless World

The man who has most to do with the development of the adult education program is A. Seligman, its director. It would be hard to find a man better qualified for his position, both in character and in training. He is the type of officer who regards his job, not as a job, but as a mission. His work takes on the energy of missionary work. There is enthusiasm in it. When he talks of using this new agency to combat the misunderstandings and suspicions that drive nations into war, his eyes show deep lights, he leans forward unconsciously, his words take on a new timbre. As we talked of a warless world, he outlined the ways in which this radio program may contribute to that end, he struck off one sentence that gives the mood in which this whole enterprise is being carried forward. "A new world," he said, "is not something that may come to pass; it is something that must come to pass."

TODAY'S MEXICO 'ON THE MARCH' TOWARD NEW ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

dominant note is one of progress and hope.

For the first time in the history of Mexico the agrarian masses are developing a class consciousness; for the first time since the conquest of Cortez the Indian is obtaining an answer to his centuries-long cry for education and land; for the first time the worker is organized and asserting his rights; for the first time knowledge of a common language, a common nationality is being taught.

Finance Based on Integrity

For the first time in the history of Mexico, public finance and administration are grounded on personal integrity and public honesty.

Of course there are lapses. Revolutionary generals are to be found among the new rich, the proud possessors of vast estates. There is enormous waste and much graft in public administration, there unquestionably are unsound and impracticable economic and fiscal methods and tendencies in governmental programs. Agrarian and worker are not infrequently violent and destructive.

All this is true and more, but, as one American here of broad vision and deep insight expressed it, Mexico is on the march.

It is inevitable that mistakes are made. It is only through experience that the more mature and stable nations have learned. The big thing is that Mexico is learning. It never had a chance to do so before. There may be lapses, perhaps even some degree of recurring chaos, but never again the medievalism and reaction of the past.

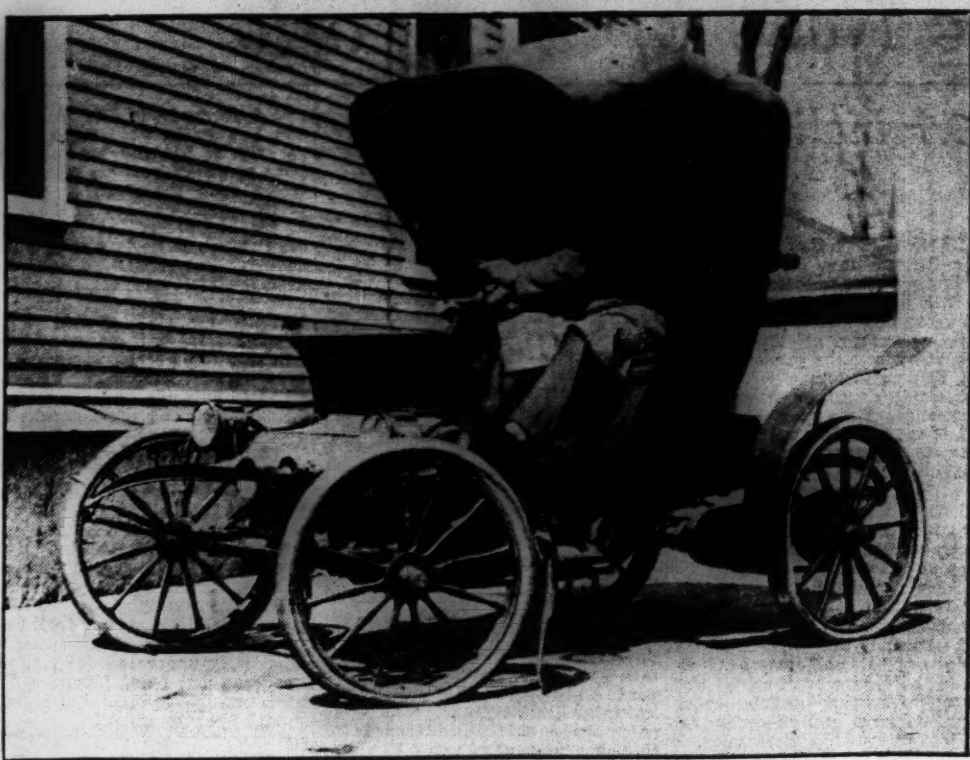
Out of extremities will come gradual equilibrium and fair play, but, of course, all this will take time, and what is needed most in Mexico today among both Mexicans and foreigners is patience and a sense of humor.

Rumors of New Revolt

In the midst of a national social, political and economic reorganization, Mexico is engaged just now in a presidential campaign and already there are whispers of another revolt. The visitor is told that the election will never take place; that one or both of the candidates will be assassinated, or if the election is held that it will be followed by an uprising.

This is in the air, it is part of the Mexican scene and yet there are signs that this is a disappearing phase, that

Just Escaped the Gay Nineties



This Car of Ancient Lineage First Saw the Light of Day Nearly 30 Years Ago.

consolidation and conservatism are setting in. Neither candidate is an extremist, and Pascual Ortiz Rubio, who is considered the stronger because supported by the government party, is distinctly a conservative.

The one gain of the revolution that gives greatest hope, whose affairs are least subject to criticism and whose accomplishments are of world-wide note, is the program of rural education.

The story of rural education work since 1921, when the Government undertook to bring the light of learning to Mexico's benighted Indian masses is a true epic.

In Mexico, as in other lands, the people like to tell and sing of their warrior heroes, but none ever accomplished more or gave more for his country than the young men and women who went into the hills and the forgotten valleys, the poverty-stricken and dreary villages and set up schools.

Real Schools of Revolution

These men and women are the real heroes of the revolution. This labor of the highest human service and true patriotism is going forward. It is bringing an awakened consciousness to the masses and an idealistic nationalism to the young.

In Mexico they say that not even revolution can halt this work; that the Indian, as he did in the recent rebellion, will rise in arms to preserve this precious possession now that he has at last realized its meaning.

Dr. Moises Saenz, Undersecretary of Education, who despite previous political interference and handicaps has steadily carried on the work of extending and improving the rural educational system, summed up the national aspiration in these words: "The Mexican ideal must be one of truth and of sincerity. We must destroy the life of our histories. We must be willing to hear the other side."

"Liberalism in Mexico must not mean, as it has meant on many occasions, a school of intransigent doctrinarianism. Tolerance must be our virtue even if we must continue to be reformers. Tolerance assured, all Mexicans may really have the freedom and the incentive to participate in the building of the nation."

CHICAGO JOURNAL JOINS DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Daily Journal, the oldest afternoon newspaper in Illinois, announces that it has associated itself editorially and linked its name with the Chicago Daily News. The announcement said that the two papers would continue to be managed by Walter A. Strong, publisher of the News, and his associates.

For the present the Journal management stated, the two papers will be published separately, each from its own plant and each using its own organization, but ultimately from the News plant. Meanwhile there will be an exchange of feature matter.

Leighton, Mitchell Co.

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Style and Parts May Be Lacking Yet These Ancient Cars Still Go

One With Movable Fenders; Another the Original Tires; and All With Engines Working on Stop-and-Go System Familiar to Motoring Joys of Early Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, N. H., has many motor vehicles on the road which boast of a lineage second to none in this country. Inasmuch as the early days of the industry were in the vicinity of 1903, any car which has 20 or 25 years to its credit can rightfully be classed in the pioneer class.

The car depicted here first saw the light of day about 30 years ago. In those days streamline bodies, airplane fenders, four wheel brakes, front wheel drive and all-weather fabric bodies had not come into the picture. An automobile was simply a machine that carried a man and his belongings to the place he wanted to go, and nothing else. Even the power unit operated on the stop-and-go system.

This vehicle still has the original rubber on all four wheels. Made by Goodrich, they have a record of 1500 miles, as shown by the serial numbers. At the present time the tires are all rotted away on account of the conditions under which they have been used and kept. One must remember that a journey of 15 miles in 1900, especially over the roads in New Hampshire, was equivalent to a transcontinental tour today. Those highways were simply lanes over which wagons and carriages moved at a slow rate of progress.

An electric battery set in the front compartment and connected with a series of wires to the motor box set adjacent to the rear of the car furnished the power to move the machine. The upholstery is remarkable. The seats and the front of the driving compartment are covered with purple broadcloth, which age seems only to mellow. Not a sign of wear or fading can be found anywhere. They took good care of their automobiles in those early days.

Removable Fenders 'n' Everything

The hood is of the all-weather type, folding back to allow the passengers

Home Savings Bank

75 Tremont St., Boston

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AUG. 10

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PARK ST. BOSTON

WE PAY CASH FOR YOUR DIAMONDS

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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DESIGNER AND MANUFACTURER OF EXCLUSIVE PLATINUM AND DIAMOND JEWELRY

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Mail orders solicited

Room 317 Liberty 3117

A. J. Wilkinson & Co.

180 to 188 Washington St., Boston

Established 1842

And SUCH sweaters! Glorious things of spun silk in soft and flattering tones; pull-overs in the new finger-tip length; new cardigan jackets with only a single colored stripe to offset their all-white loveliness—sweaters that will make COSTUMES! And because they're so lovely, you'll enjoy seeing them whether you're looking for a sweater or not!

We've Just Received Some New Sweaters From Abroad!

Gay's Boston Josephine Elson

270 Tremont St., Boston

378 Washington St., Roxbury

8239 Washington Street, Roxbury

played with it until 9 o'clock at night to get the machinery in motion. In much the same way as an Indian will paint his face to effectually disguise it, the gentleman responsible for this automobile being on the highway had a bright idea. He decided to spray the body with duco and make it look bright and snappy. With a reasonable set of colors he figured the wheels and backfire of the power plant might be mistaken for a new kind of horn.

The finished job was a work of art. He used the best of colors on the worst body imaginable. For an advertisement of what cars of today are unlike, this old-timer is a credit, but for speed and precision on the highway it has little or no value. Sentiment may play a part in keeping antiques, but for real service it has no part in the modern automotive picture.

An Antique Electric

Another old-time vehicle is driven by one of the postal employees. It is an electric vehicle, about 29 years of age, and is in use every day, rain, snow or shine. Each morning about 7:30 this car may be seen coming down Hanover Street at the rate of 15 miles an hour. Nothing tends to disturb it. The electric power plant seems always ready to start instantly. And for a delivery car the purpose of the owner is satisfied.

This car is a two-seater. The little body is set high in the air, and the driver uses a steering gear which operates from left to right or vice versa. The manufacturer, probably Duryea or one of the western group, knew how to build an automobile. For, after 29 years of constant use, about which shows no signs of activity should be considered a credit to the automotive industry.

Possibly modern automotive engineers could find some very interesting details in these machines. The first car needs a new power plant, but is otherwise in good condition, especially the upholstery. The second vehicle shows how near the junk heap an old car can come without being thrown on it forever, while the last-named machine is a distinct tribute to the mature and the aged. They built well in those early days. How interesting a used-car advertisement would read about any one of these cars:

FOR SALE: A 1900 model Stevens Duryea; upholstery good; wheels ready for the road; headlights perfect; horn usable; needs new rubber on all four wheels and modern power plant. Otherwise a splendid buy. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Stranger things have happened than the buying of an old car with a perfectly good body for the purpose of powering the automobile with a six-cylinder gasoline engine to determine just exactly what would be the result. Two of these cars could take their places on the road now. The other? Not so good. Even the owner who is driving this wreck prefers not to impose upon it further.

DURHAM SUN SOLD

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—The Durham (N. C.) Sun, an afternoon newspaper, has been sold to the Durham Morning Herald by the R. W. Page Corporation which has published the Sun for the last seven months and owns other newspaper properties.

Personal Stationery

100 Printed Envelopes \$1.00
200 Printed Sheets .75
50 Plain Sheets .50
Any name and address, printed on high grade white bond paper in ink.
NONANTUM PAD & PAPER CO.
829 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass.

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1829—ANNIVERSARY—1929

Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829

3 PARK ST. Opp. the Common BOSTON

Next Interest Day Aug. 10

What is the last date of deposit entered in your savings bank book? Isn't it time there was another entry there?

Deposits \$24,720,943

Surplus \$2,290,346

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability

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WALK-OVER

Continuing our Mid-Summer Sale many exceptional values

in Summertime Shoes for Men and Women

Sport Shoes in Great Variety

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons Inc.

270 Tremont St., Boston

378 Washington St., Roxbury

8239 Washington Street, Roxbury

Scenes of Noah's Ark Unearthed by Explorer at Gerasa Diggings

Ancient Splendor of Great Syrian City Laid Bare by Anglo-American Expedition—Byzantine Churches on Different Levels Discovered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM.—Part of the former glory of ancient Gerasa, scene of notable events in ancient history and founded—as legend has it—by Alexander the Great, has been revealed, perhaps for the first time in 1000 years, through the excavation work of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and Yale University under the leadership of J. W. Crowfoot, director of the local school.

A magnificent stairway of fine red stone was completely excavated. It ascends almost to the Church of St. Theodore, the excavation of which was begun last season, a notable edifice standing on the third and highest of three levels rising from the famous Street of the Columns.

The present village (Jerasa) is located on the eastern bank of a stream, the ancient site being on the western, so that the latter is unspoiled by unsightly buildings erected over it, as is the case with so many other historical sites.

This season's excavations were confined to a number of Byzantine churches, most of which date about the sixth century A. D. They were found to be in groups of two or three, and all quite close together.

A notable feature of one of these is the discovery of the floor of a synagogue, only a few inches below the level of the church, located immediately to the rear of the Temple of Artemis, commanding an excellent view of the city. The mosaics of the synagogue floor, some of which were partly destroyed by the erection of the church above it, reveal an elaborate scene from Noah's Ark and two heads of figures with the names of Shem and Japheth written in Greek. There is also a Greek inscription, broken in part, which reads as far as preserved, "Amen, Sela. Peace to the Synagogue."

Representations of the seven branched candelstick, the palm branch, citron, and Scroll of the Law were found, and also another inscription reading, "Peace unto all Israel," followed by the names of the benefactors.

In St. George's Church there is an

excellent representation of a peacock, while all the other mosaics there are geometric in design.

From all evidence obtainable, St. Theodore's is apparently the oldest of all the churches thus far excavated. The mosaics reveal remnants of a design giving the 12 months of the year. The figures in the middle section have been destroyed, and coarser mosaics substituted. This is believed to have been done as an act of protest against images, but enough remains of the names of the months to enable identification of the general scheme.

On the stairway were found a pair of gold earrings and several seal rings, and also parts of boxes in which the jewels had been kept.

Gerasa was rebuilt during the period of the Syrian kings of Antioch, when its name was changed to "Antioch of the Golden River." The original term, however, proved the more popular one, and it has survived and is still to be recognized in the present Arab name Jerasa. The city was later captured by Alexander Jannaeus, the Maccabean king, and was subsequently liberated by Pompey. As is evidenced by the public buildings recently excavated, Gerasa was at the height of its splendor and glory during the period of Roman rule.

The city continued to prosper during the Christian period, as shown by the churches of that epoch. After the advent of the Moslems, Gerasa went through many vicissitudes, which resulted ultimately in its downfall. It was not until 1878 that it was again rebuilt by the Christians, under the Turkish Government.

These discoveries bring to a conclusion two successful years of excavation work.



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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR]]

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THE HOME FORUM

In an Apple Orchard

LAST night I sat in the lawn swing, in the shade of four old apple trees, and looking up through the thick foliage at a tiny crescent moon, I thought of the old George Sand, who speaks of the curious, fanciful shape of trees in the evening light. I saw in that mass of limbs and boughs some of her dragons, satyrs and giants, and I thought of the strange, strange creatures that are not there, they have vanished with the night and other more friendly creatures fill the twilight.

My orchard holds seven gnarled old apple trees that have watched over some four generations as these have dwelt in my Cape Cod house. They are a brotherhood of venerable trees. When I come in through the gate they greet me with a fraternal eye. Their graceful forms are lovely through all the changes of the year.

In early spring they are a tower of fragrant beauty. Soon after the spring and plum begin to fall, they open their clusters of pink and white in a thousand little colonies of emerald leaf, wisely waiting until the green cells make a setting for their perfumed charm. They are armed with hurtling bees. Beneath them the fresh soil, started with hand-donors, spreads a rich carpet, and the bluebirds and robins dart from their coral boughs.

In midsummer the multitudes of sleek, round leaves shade great circles of the smooth, mossy orchard. Orioles and woodpeckers call from their fruit-covered home, while bees and black flies dart in the sunny air. On a hot day I can always find the breeze that is stirring by leaning against the thick trunk, and there take a holiday nap, undisturbed except by the hum of some wind-fall tumbling from the overcrowded boughs.

In autumn the choicest tree of the forest is the apple. His chief rivals are the chestnut and persimmon; but he is king at this time, the richest treasure bearer. Red and yellow fruit cluster the low-bending limbs. The apple tree and the golden corn have become our symbols of the American harvest. We drive along the country roads, eagerly estimating the clustering wealth in the orchard plots, calculating on the barrels of juicy and gold-spiced apples that will go off to the homes of men.

In winter I find strange beauty in the bare and storm-swept orchard. The sprawling trees have more of warmth and comfort than many of the delectable ones. In a resigned hope near by the dwellings of men, as if they were confident of early spring, there is a strength in the orchard company, who go on together winter after winter, meeting the snow and ice in brave comradery.

I find on consulting my books on pomology that trees are the high creatures of the plant world, as men are in the animal kingdom. The apple, while not as spectacular as some of its brothers, ranks with the most intelligent and responsive.

Mr. Hawthorne has a haunting bit of description in his story of the old manse where he writes of his New

England fruit trees: "An orchard has a relation to mankind and readily connects itself with matters of the heart. The trees possess a domestic character; they have lost the wild nature of their forefathers and have grown humanized by receiving the care of man as well as by contributing to his wants."

There is scarcely a tree which is unfriendly. The great mass of them are the benefactors of the human race. Men, animals, birds and plants would suffer untold difficulty if the trees were suddenly swept from the earth. The coconut is a phenomenal example of mankind's dependence upon trees. It furnishes food, shelter, and clothing, with houses, boats and furniture, with cloth, baskets, hats, bedding, paper, weapons, with drink, sugar and oil.

There is a good comradeship between the orchard and the orchard as the world among the trees he has freed from rough bark, whose trunks he has brushed and painted, whose roots he has fed, whose branches have been pruned, directed and propped, whose every leaf has been sprayed, and whose fruit now hangs in perfection because of his untiring care. While under my apple trees I sense what Lowell felt:

Such mutual recognition vaguely sweet
There is between us, surely there are times
When they consent to own me one
Of their kind.

And condescend to me, and call me cousin.

The apple has been continually co-operative and through its responsiveness has become man's symbol of provision, a token of thanksgiving and plenty. From one part of the world to the other we find this friend hovering about the homes of men. It is apparent from the deserted sites on Cape Cod, where only the cellar and chimney stand, that the first thought in establishing a home was to set a few apple trees about it. And Johnny Appleseed tramped through the West, scattering seed in the forest clearings and leaving a multitude of trees to bless the land.

Some months ago I found a rewarding book, "The Human Side of Trees," which is full of the discoveries of the plant lover. The writers have a study of the temperament of trees, and in it some striking observations.

"The Human Side of Trees" is the embodiment of rugged masculinity tempered by majestic mien. Its huge trunk is marked with the signs of stormy struggles as it stands courtly and undaunted. The elm is symmetrical, high arched and graceful, well adapted to village streets and quiet lawns. Its vase-like form and soft spring foliage are the expression of feminine charm. The pine is the tenacious hero of whom Ruskin says, "It is trained to endure nothing and to endure everything." The brave evergreen family are hardy folk who revel in sleet and ice as in bare, burning sands. The willow is a graceful, quiet hanging tree, and the Hebrew psalmist has been the hanging place for the mourner's harp. The yew is a majestic, musical creature, shrouded like the cypress with mystery.

The apple has a personality distinct from its brothers. Its spreading irregularity and ability for unexpected contortion make it a tree of marked individualism. Seven poplars or aspens would probably grow into some degree of similarity, but my seven Cape Cod apple trees sprawl about in their own delightful way, twisting, bending and achieving a natural grace that is unsurpassed.

R. M. B.

Summer Singer

(Suggested by Montagu's "Summer")

Summer, and songs of the bumblebee,
Who buzzes his way from flower to flower,
The world held back because he sings,
Yet without friends, how he sings and sings!

Out in the garden I hear his song—
A soft, quiet buzzing all day long.
The friends of flowers, what cheer he brings,
Lonely his lot, still he sings and sings.

SARAH WILSON MIDDLETON.

Flaming Red With a Dome of White

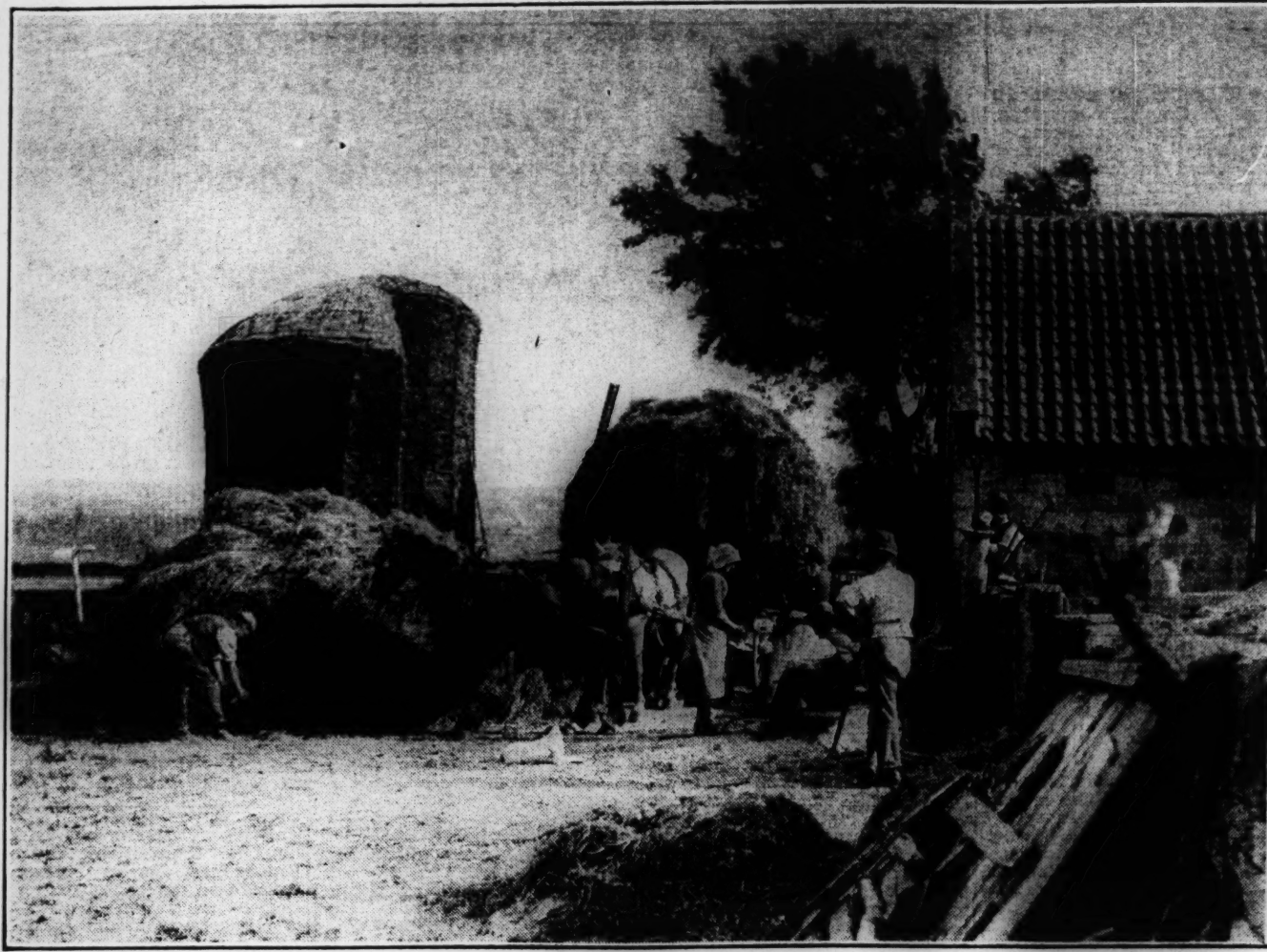
Traveling for hours and hours across the desert of southern Peru, seeing nothing but miles of sand dunes, a few scattered brown plants against a background of the barren mountains, one is hardly prepared for the sight which greets him so suddenly.

The train turns a curve and reveals Mt. Misti, a flame of red, capped with white. The view takes one's breath! The effect could not be more startling if one were to see the scene through red glasses. Other mountains seem to shrink into insignificance. Mt. Misti, a flaming red mass with its dome of snow, stands in lonely splendor.

As the train winds in and out, it brings into view a narrow green valley, with a clear stream winding through it. The barren, brown earth rises abruptly on both sides of this fresh valley, seeming to protect it, like a mother's arms.

Another turn and Mt. Misti looms before one, now a glowing red. Its setting has merged into one dark purple shadow, giving hints of mystery in its depths. Mt. Misti draws still more apart, towering above all else, its dome of snow set off by the darkening sky.

When one sees the valley again, lights appear in the little thatched huts of the Indian laborers. A sudden turn discloses the bright lights of Arequipa, only a few miles away. Just when one's eyes are becoming accustomed to the lights, one loses them again. Then, for the last time, one saw Mt. Misti, a veil of cloudy purple enveloping it. Eyes are keen for a last glimpse—a last breath, almost, of the passing beauty. Such grandeur, however, does not fade away. It remains a beautiful picture for everyone who has been fortunate enough to see it. Mt. Misti at sunset—flaming red with a dome of white.



The In-Gathering

Photograph by F. M. Sutcliffe

The Hub of Every Dutch Town

Fortunately it was market day in the old river town, something we wanted very much to see. The houses rose out of the canal in the Venetian manner, but with a much more modest air. We followed the main street to the square, which is the hub of every Dutch town. The church is here, here market is held, and not far away you will always find the Stadhuis, the town hall, that plays such an important part in municipal life.

It was a delightful scene. From all the surrounding country-side the prosperous farmers had come to buy, not to sell, and the white canvas-covered stalls were a bewildering mass of clothing, cheap jewelry, wall mottoes, cutlery, patent household articles "guaranteed" to do this and that, candy, cakes, and flowers. The more enterprising hawkers were dramatizing their wares before an audience that took in their antics calmly.

There was a salesman trying to dispose of the latest music, and to show how catchy it was he sang it; whether or not as a result of his singing, I didn't see a single copy sold, though I stood there quite a time just as fascinated as the rest. Only by exercising great self-control could I prevent myself from buying a lovely big cineraria for twelve cents, and C. was determined to try one of every kind of cake displayed.

She went about making sketches of the women's caps and the darling children that were nearly lost in the forest of grown-ups. Bicycles (ting-a-linged at us from every side and squat wicker market baskets poked us in the sides more frequently than we should have wished, but we saw everything, I am convinced, before we left.

For many miles we followed the Waal, the main branch of the Rhine in Holland and a lazy river, always riding on top of the big dike. The roads are solid, made of brick, shaded by trees. Below, on either side, stretch the fertile fields of the rich farmers, fields that are laid out with mathematical precision and are a really beautiful sight with their long straight rows of healthy green vegetables. Fat black and white cattle grazed on the green grass. The houses, also solid and made of brick, often had their rear entrances way below on the level with the fields. Every home, without exception, had its windows set in flowers; nearly every window was protected by the ingenious horreje. This is a panel of dull blue material banded with curved wood and set across the lower portion of the window so that the fortunate person inside can see out but the curious one outside cannot possibly see in. There are any number of spyglasses, too—the little mirrors held on a bracket outside midday's favorite window and so placed that she can see who is at the door long before the knock sounds.

The fields bordering the beautiful tree-lined roads were crossed by innumerable ditches and side-ditches and canals—a complicated system of drainage that made them look like a mass of green pocket handkerchiefs spread out on a sheet of water. It was milking time now and men and women were out tying together with stout rope the hind legs of the uncertain-tempered cattle. A breeze swept over us, bringing the scent of exquisite flowering orchards. A stork flew over our heads, his long bill stretched out before him and his long legs trailing out behind. Men were piling the rushes, cut from along the canals, into the wind-lifted barges, for every inch of soil is cultivated here. The windmills turned briskly, seeming to frown heavily under their thick thatched roofs as they swung their arms about in ruthless fashion.—A. D. L. LEWIS, in "The Flavor of Holland."

TO THE city dweller, there is something most fascinating about a farm. The constant activity, differing with the seasons, affords an interesting contrast to the more concentrated activity of city living. And farms, too, have their own personalities, and differ considerably in various parts of the country. In England, for example, one may think of the great thatched barns of Hampshire, with their solid walls of mellow red brick, which seem to have absorbed centuries of sunshine and to have kept it imprisoned. Or again, there is the typical black and white of the Cheshire farms; or maybe the gray stone of Gloucestershire, the roofs all golden with lichen and stonecrop, with perhaps an apple orchard in bloom as a background—a foam of pink and white blossom, seen against a deep blue sky.

This picture, however, shows the hay harvest on a Yorkshire farm. The horses have just drawn their load of fragrant new-mown hay into the farmyard, and a fresh stack is in the making. Just beyond stands last year's rick, neatly thatched on top, and shaven off sharply where the winter's supply of fodder has been cut from it. A stiff breeze tempests the summer heat, and for the moment all the workers have ceased their activities; even the dog lies outstretched in the sunshine, waiting till the hay is unloaded and he can go with the empty wain back to the field for the next load. And so the day draws on, and the carts go backward and forward with their burdens, till the fields redden as the sun drops till the hay is unloaded and he can go with the empty wain back to the field for the next load. And so the day draws on, and the carts go backward and forward with their burdens, till the fields redden as the sun drops till the hay is unloaded and he can go with the empty wain back to the field for the next load.

—Tu-whit, tu-whit, tu-whoo-o-o-o!

Shawls and Mantillas

After leaving Madeira we spent a day at sea and arrived at Cadiz on the eighteenth of February. . . . Away we went over the stone cobble streets, along the water front for a few hundred yards and then into the city, through narrow streets hardly wide enough for the carriages in some cases. This was Spain, all right. Fascinating glimpses of patios, barred windows, women walking or riding about the streets in carriages wearing real Spanish mantillas, and enormous combs in their coiffures.

We went first along the neck of land which connects Cadiz with the mainland, paralleling the road. Near us patient, heavily loaded little donkeys were plodding, and teams with fancy harness and sleepy drivers made their slow way. We passed great pyramids of salt, some white and glistening, others rather dirty, as though forgotten in the rain for a long time. The system of collecting the salt, as far as could be observed from the train, was to lead sea water into square areas of flat marsh, cut off by low dikes, and let it evaporate. One wonders why this industry should be carried on only at this particular place, for surely there are other marshes as level in other parts of the world, and there is salt in the sea everywhere.

All the way to Seville the country was practically flat and apparently very fertile, for fields on both sides of the track as far as the eye could reach were green with wheat or brown with recent plowing. Always in the distance were rugged red and purple mountains—in Spain you are never out of sight of the mountains—and if barbed wire fences had been substituted for the prickly pear hedges, one might easily have imagined himself in any one of a number of western states in our own country. Little farmhouse, shacks for the most part, mules or donkeys plowing, brightly dressed Spaniards, however, soon dispelled any illusion of America.

Paths led past benches, through archways, past cleverly placed masses of hedge and shrub, making visits which always led up to something. There was always something to complete the picture—a fountain, a pool, a tiny plot of grass with a little clipped tree in the middle of it. —From "East of Gibraltar," by GARDNER WELLS.

"Levande stenar"

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

STENAR äro välkända föremål. Det finns väl icke en polke på landet, som ej känner tjusningen av den behagliga beröringen mellan bakens glatta stenar och de hars fötterna, och många stadsbo minnes den också. Vår dagliga erfarenhet påminner oss ständigt om att sten står i främsta ledet, då det gäller byggnadsföretag i världen. Stenen kan också tagas som symbol för det som är till hinder. En person som i en stor stad gick utmed kanten av en utgrävning för en tunnel, där gångbanan genom tunnelarbetet hopsträngts till en smal stig och lösa stenar gjorde det nödvändigt att gå fram med stor försiktighet, varseblivet mitt i vägen något som tycktes vara en stor sten och som i det klara solljuset med sina ljumra sidor hade utseende av att vara uttuggen. När han just skulle lösa över stenen, lyfter den en häftig vindstöt, fördes över till de lösa stenarna, vändes upp och ned och visade sig vara en uppbläst, brun papperspåse!

I den mänskliga erfarenheten tycks många hinder stänga vår väg. Sjukdom och lidande, olycksbändigheter, hat, ondska, avund, fruktan, mistrostan, dessa och många andra mänskliga faktorer av materiell föreställning antaga sken av verklighet, belamrande vägen genom livet, skenbarlika solida som stenar, hindrande klippor, höga, ogenomträngliga gränsmurar, inför vilka den förskräckte vandraren ryggat tillbaka och stundom hängivare sig åt förtvivlan.

Huru verkliga dessa skenbara hinder än kunna förefalla, har Gud sört för medel till deras underöfröjande, medel, som blivit i rikt mätt uppberedade för världen. I Första Moseboken berättas, att Gud skapade människan till sin egen bild: "Till Guds avbild skapade han henne". Kristus Jesus uppberedade sanningen om Gud och den andliga människan och utförde många underbara gärningar såsom bevis för denna sanning, därigenom upphävande så kallad materiell lag. Omkring tre århundraden efter himmelsfärden förklarade emellertid Mästarens lärare av materialismen; och människolikheten lämnades till stor del i andligt mörker ända tills Mary Baker Eddy upptäckte sanningen om det andliga varat, och efter att i sin egen erfarenhet hava givit rika bevis för denna sanning, förklarade hon den samt gav den till världen i Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures". Sedan denna tid har människolikheten vunnit en alltjämt växande förståelse av Gud och av människans i Hans likhet; och stora skolor runt hela världen hava blivit belästa från olika materiella föreställningar och hava med stor glädje förstått, att de aldrig mer behöva bliva bedrägsna av några materiella föreställningar av materiell med sken av verklighet, eftersom materiell visat sig vara intet annat än falsk föreställning.

Rosa Hugonis

April 28. Hugonis: Cave Man. Late May, and the Roses are still waiting the touch of June's sun to force their buds. One wildling sprouts ahead, a wildling out of China—Rosa Hugonis. Like a runner reaching the final tape, it stretches out its flowery arms and wins the race in a shower of gold. Having watched his triumph several days, I was seized with what seemed a splendid idea: to make a Hugonis hedge, a yellow wall, and so I took to studying the habits of this treasure. Like many another beauty before it and since, Rosa Hugonis is a show-off. When it grows tall, its base is leggy, and if you shear its top and sides to shape it into a hedge, you sacrifice a lot of the bloom.

It seems to say: "See here, I'm a wildling. I'm a cave man. Don't try to tame me! Leave me alone!" . . . Rosa Hugonis and I understand each other, so I'll never attempt to make him into a hedge plant, but let him grow each side the top of a cross-path step, with early purple iris clumped about him.—From "The Gardener's Bed-Book," by RICHARDSON WAINWRIGHT.

The Hurdy-Gurdy

When a wandering Italian
Yesterday at noon
Played upon his hurdy-gurdy
Suddenly a tune
There was magic in my ear-drums:
Like a baby's cup and spoon
Tinkling time for many sleigh-bells,
Many no-school, rainy-day-bells,
Mingling with an ocean melody
As of elemental people
More emotional than words—
Merriment laughing off their tantrums,
Merriment singing loud and sturdy,
Silver scales and fluting shells . . .
Coral chiming from coral steeples,
Intermittent deep-sea bells
Ringing over floating knuckles,
Buried gold and swords and buckles,
And a thousand bubbling chuckles,
Yesterday at noon—
Such a melody as star-fish,
And all fish that really are fish,
In a gay, remote battalion
Play at midnight to the moon!

—WITTEN BYRNES, in "Greenstone Poems."

"Lively stones"

Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STONES are familiar objects. No country boy but knows the delight of the suave contact of smooth pebbles of the brook with bare feet—nor have some urban dwellers forgotten it. Our everyday experience constantly reminds us that stones are foremost in the constructive processes of the world. They are also chosen to symbolize whatever is obstructive. One who was walking along the edge of a subway excavation in a large city, where the sidewalk was narrowed to a footpath by the tunneling, and the debris necessitated a careful picking of one's way, observed what appeared to be a large stone lying directly in the path, its smooth sides presenting a carved appearance in the bright sunlight. As the observer started to step over the stone, a sharp puff of wind lifted it, wafted it into the loose debris, turned it over, and showed it to be an inflated brown paper bag!

In human experience many obstructions seem to block one's path. Sickness and disease, accidents, hate, malice, envy, fear, discouragement—these and many other manifestations of material belief assume an appearance of reality, crowding the pathway of progress with the seeming solidity of stones, rocky barriers, high impervious walls of granite, before which the frightened traveler recoils and sometimes yields to despair.

How real these seeming obstructions may appear to be! God has provided the means for their removal, which has been amply revealed to the world. In Genesis we are told that God created man in His own

likeness. "In the image of God created he him." Christ Jesus revealed the truth about God and spiritual man, and performed many marvellous works in proof thereof, annulling so-called material law. About three centuries after the ascension, however, materialism obscured the Master's teachings; and mankind was left very largely in spiritual darkness until Mary Baker Eddy discovered the truth of spiritual being, and, after making ample proof in her own experience, elucidated it and gave it to the world in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Since that time mankind has gained an ever-increasing understanding of God and of man in His likeness; and great numbers throughout the world have been healed of various material beliefs, and have realized with great joy that never again need they be deceived by any manifestation of materiality masquerading as reality, since matter has been shown to be nothing but false belief.

Christian Science reveals God as divine Mind, as the only substance, the only reality: a loving, tender God, who created man in His image and likeness. The understanding of these spiritual facts gives us the power to prove in practical daily experience that divine infinite Love knows no obstacle. Her understanding of this enabled Mrs. Eddy to write on page 45 of Science and Health: "Glory be to God, and peace to the struggling hearts! Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-one-ment with the spiritual life of man and his divine Principle, Love."

Mrs. Eddy found her inspiration in the Bible; and through the illumination which Christian Science sheds upon the Scriptures, many are finding pleasure and help in the study of the Word. In Genesis it is recorded that Jacob, in his memorable vision of the night, took the stone which had been his pillow, "set it up for a pillar," anointed it with oil, and said, "This stone . . . shall be God's house." In its spiritual significance this may be taken as a symbol of church dedicated to the worship of God.

Centuries after Jacob's vision, Christ Jesus came to the world, healed the sick, cast out devils, raised the dead, and commanded his followers to do likewise. And today Christian Scientists, striving to obey the Master, are daily producing proofs of the healing power of spiritual understanding. The Apostle Peter said to all who understand and demonstrate the truth: "Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, . . . acceptable to God by Jesus Christ."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Half a Day's Going About

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
SUMMER days are the roaming days, for some people most of the time. And it is good to roam, letting sights and sounds and fellow beings impress us as they may. With eyes and ears and thoughts all active, at ease and rightly sensitized for all occasions, it is a delight to find what will come within their range in a few hours. Form, color, sound and—this the best of all—the thoughts of those we meet blend their endlessly varied impressions. It was while so roaming one day this week that I came across an antique in the country.

Knowing that you don't know what's coming, is one of the strong attractions of these occasions. Although you may have read the list, you do not feel quite sure of what is to be sold. Descriptions of junk and of fine things have a way of sounding very much alike at times. One should not expect all auctioneers who write advertisements to be expert antiquarians, always accurate in their nomenclature. So, as I said before, you don't know what's coming.

Other Question Marks
 The sort of a setting that will be found is another uncertainty. It may be on a hilltop, or in a remote hollow, on noisy Main Street or beside a quiet brook. You won't know until you get there.

Then, what are to be your prospects for buying? If the attendance is small and from the neighborhood, only you are likely to have little competition in getting what you want. Since this isn't likely to occur, will your rivals be dealers who must buy low enough to allow for a profit, or persons with lots of enthusiasm and money, but with little knowledge of values, whose extravagant bids make fair prices impossible? About this, too, you don't know what's coming.

From item to item, as one thing after another is passed out from the dwelling to the public view, you are still questioningly expectant. An old wooden churn may be followed by a pair of andirons, a gray beaver hat of the 1780's—or by a meat grinder of the 1920's. Next may appear a pair of jolly pewter lamps or a smart Windsor chair with turnings that give you a thrill. Truly, you don't know what's coming at such an auction.

A few dealers were in this crowd, but I discovered most of the group were people from the neighborhood, some so-called collectors and what the trade calls private buyers. It made little difference to any of them if the auctioneer did call a nice Staffordshire sugar bowl a jar, a chromo an engraving, or a piece of late Pitts-burgh glass early Sandwich. Those who knew the things for what they were made no remarks, but grimly bid against one another. Those who didn't know would neither remark nor bid on the good items. They were those who paid 50 cents for two nondescript bottles of no value, or \$2.65 for a piece of boy's jigsaw work made in the '80s, with a straw hat thrown in.

After the Auction Began
 "Sold to John D.," would announce the close of the sale of a much-traveled "antique" rug, at \$125, or 25, or 45 cents, but the buyer who takes it is not the "John D." that has given away so many millions. He is a dealer in what may be very quickly classed as the less important of alleged antiques. The powerful bass voice of another bidder would sound from the back seats with an offer of "10 cents" for three jugs, which thus became his property, to be sold at a profit in subsequent acquisitions. He was called "General" by the auctioneer. The name may have been his, but not the title.

Of the more desirable things, "Going to California" followed the "sold" in many cases. And it was a fact, I learned from a chat with that buyer. He was spending several weeks traveling about in New England, buying for his next winter's trade in the Sunbelt land. Furniture of the Victorian era is a ready seller, he said. That would be of about the same date as the first

notable old dwellings of New England. Many of us were surprised to learn that the owners were to move it to a new location, facing the village green. It formerly stood near the railway station and much nearer to a factory. It was away from routes of through travel. Now it is well placed where one may hope more visitors will enjoy it and where it will remain for at least another 2½ centuries.

Built in 1640
 Perhaps a little older than the Whipple house is one about a mile distant, built, it is believed, in 1640. It is of a peculiar interior arrangement, although one would judge from its outside appearance that the rooms might be most simple in their planning. The street door which is in the middle of the house, opens into a tiny entry. From it, to the left, one descends five steps to a great living room with oak beams and pine-paneled walls. From the other side of the entry one enters a similar large room on a level with the entry. So on the second floor are two rooms on different levels, as are those on the first floor. Why this strange construction was followed is a question which has never been convincingly answered.

The name Burnham House was given to this place by the man who bought it nearly 30 years ago, restored it to its present condition and attached an extension built from material taken from another seventeenth century Ipswich house. Fitted with fine old time furniture it is a delightful place to visit, especially as one is always sure of friendly hospitality from the ladies who entertain the public there. So far as is known none of the furniture seen here was the property of former owners. There are, however, many pieces that date in the 1700s and are such as might have been owned by those who dwell here.

Copied for American Wing
 The room first mentioned is of special interest because it has been duplicated in the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. The fireplace in this and in the other first floor rooms are of much importance because of their original condition and extraordinary details. In one of these the front edge of the hearth comes even with the wall of the room. This means that the entire fireplace opening is set far back and that all the work of cooking must have been done within that recess.

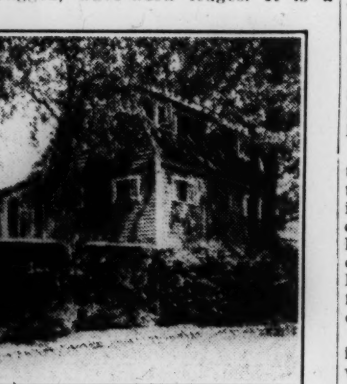
So the old Burnham House is one of the most important landmarks of Ipswich, historically. With this is combined in an unusual manner the accommodations for guests—a dining room and chambers that have all the appearance of colonial times but the actual comforts of the present. The hostesses are friends of



The room that is five steps down, on the first floor. A copy of it is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

ours, for we have met them on previous visits and have pleasant recollections of their poised and thorough hospitality.

Gloucester Rocky Neck
 Although only a half hour's easy ride from Ipswich, Gloucester's shore line is almost as different as it could be. Its harbor entrance is marked by rugged, wave-worn ledges. It is a



The left portion of this view shows the original house, believed to have been built in 1630 by Thomas Hart. At the right is the addition.

great excitement of the "forty-niners," and this may account for its popularity.

Some of the most desirable things were being held back for the end of the session, as I found by nosing about a bit. That would be well into the afternoon and a half hour was all the time to spare for this stop. It was missing much amusement to leave, but attractions of another nature were stronger.

Ipswich Roof Trees of Pilgrim Days
 The rocky cliffs and ledges of the Massachusetts shore to the north of Boston end near Gloucester and Rockport. In their place there begin rather abruptly the sandy beaches, the gravel headlands, the endless salt marshes and a half hour was all the time to spare for this stop. It was missing much amusement to leave, but attractions of another nature were stronger.

Many are the old houses of Ipswich. The one which bears the name of Whipple is owned by the Ipswich Historical Society and is one of the

face that are endlessly changing in their beauty.

One of the most captivating of these studio salesrooms is the Peasant Shop, where many things from provincial France are shown. On three sides its windows look over the water—to neighboring quarters of a like sort, or down at a speed-boat moored close by, or through masts and rigging to the farther shore.

Things of authentic peasant origin here are decidedly appealing; simple and graceful articles of furniture; fabrics of cotton, linen or silk; pewter and hardware. The supply of these things is becoming depleted, so clever copies, faithful to the originals, also come from France. Their tale ware, or painted tin, was made formerly in a far greater number of forms than in England or America, so the pieces offered here embrace an unexpected variety.

We are received by the owner who spends most of the year studying art in Munich, coming here for the summer, near to her native Boston. Prints and engravings that have the mellowed tones of a century and a half and lively designs of quite



recent execution and suggest the scope of her selections in this direction.

Now dinner time has arrived and the half-day at the north of Boston is over—except for the getting back. And that was—just getting back.

Old English samplers, those intimate and often pathetic relics of maids and matrons of long ago, continue to hold their popularity among women collectors. They are likely to be the quest this summer of many Americans who visit the London and country curio shops where they can still be acquired, on occasion, for as little as two or three dollars apiece.

"Ensamplers" are mentioned by Chaucer as far back as the fourteenth century. An early Jacobean songbook records "a short and sweet sonnet made by one of the Maides of Honour upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, which she sewed upon a sampler in red silk."

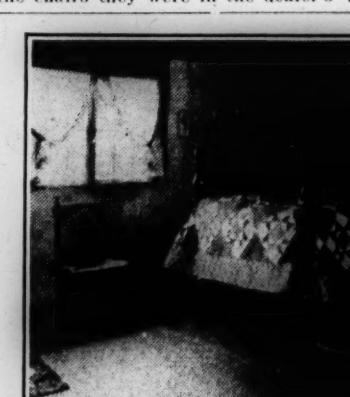
An expert can fix the approximate time of an undated specimen by the combined study of a number of seemingly unimportant details. The earliest known examples were on narrow panels of hand-woven white linen, without a border, worked with white thread in beautiful examples of cut and drawn openwork.

The geometrical and floral designs in colored silks with conventional trees, fruit and potted flowers came later, others depicting maps and Noah's ark. Yellow linen denotes early eighteenth-century work, sampler cloth or canvas late Georgian and after. The stitching again tells its own story.

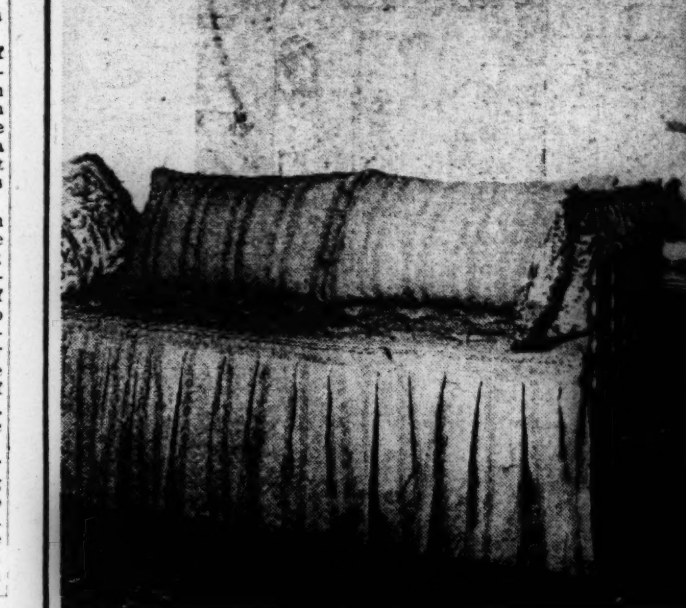
These quaint and interesting relics give a charm, and Old World atmosphere to the most prosaic of twentieth-century living rooms. Collectors should be warned that even here the copyist has been busy and that some of the samplers on sale, despite their embroidered dates and artificial staining, are entirely modern.

Collectors of autographs and ancient manuscripts do not come to England this season should make a point of visiting the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane off Fleet Street. This is one of the least known and most interesting museums in London. Here is displayed the famous Domesday Book, open at the page dealing with the Manor of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, and telling William the Conqueror the number of hides of land and the number of freemen and "villains," or serfs, which the land supports. A dispatch in the Duke of Wellington's own writing tells of the Battle of Waterloo and the wavering hand of Guy Fawkes, shaken by torture, signs his confession.

The deposed Cardinal Wolsey writes to Henry VIII to plead vainly for "grace, mercy, remission and pardon"; an almost illegible scrawl at the foot of a legal document shows that it is no other than the deposition of one William Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon.



The chamber just above the first-floor room that is pictured here. Both have ceilings that are timbered with oak.



West End establishment, only a stone's throw from Seddon's workshop in Charlotte-Mews where they were made.

Old English samplers, those intimate and often pathetic relics of maids and matrons of long ago, continue to hold their popularity among women collectors. They are likely to be the quest this summer of many Americans who visit the London and country curio shops where they can still be acquired, on occasion, for as little as two or three dollars apiece.

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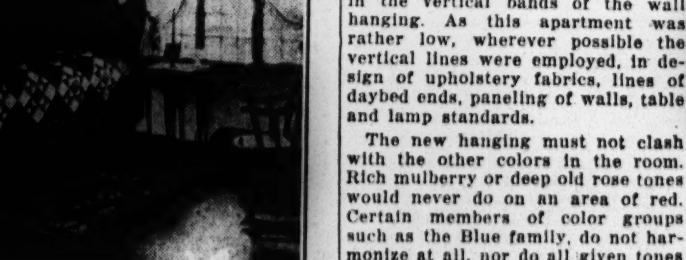
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Why, What and How of Wall Hangings

By WALTER MURRAY

IMPELLED to use something else than pictures for that particular place on the wall, at once there is opened a new realm of decoration. It is varied, extremely interesting and affords the decorator, home or professional, great liberty and a marvelous opportunity for individual expression. This is the varied field of wall hangings, or materials from which they may be created.

Before selecting a hanging, instead of a mirror or a picture for a particular wall space, the room must be evaluated. That is, the homeowner must determine whether it is a very simple, unpretentious room or rather an elaborate and dignified formal type. It may be neither, but one that occupies a happy middle ground—the sort of room that is comfortable and well furnished but that accounts among its possessions "something old, something new."

Many things may have been used together harmoniously, not particularly because they were themselves definitely excellent, but because they had been combined with related furnishings in an agreeable and correctly planned ensemble. In such a case there should be selected a hanging that will neither have to apologize for itself nor feel superior to its neighbors.

Selecting Proper Fabrics
 To discover such a piece it is necessary to consider the general texture of the furnishings in that room—that is, the wall covering and the upholstery. Antique silk brocade with its rich, mellowed surface, upon a rough plaster wall in a room where cretonnes are used at the windows would at once seem artistically wrong to anyone. To use a piece of tappa cloth, crudely painted in primary colors and native Philippine designs, on the walls of a room where Oriental rugs and fine velvets and silk draperies have been employed, would be equally disastrous. There must always be harmony of texture, regardless of the simplicity or elegance of the room.

Where fine Oriental rugs are used it would be well to select a wall hanging an old Italian cope or other ecclesiastical accessory, or one made from antique Chinese mandarin coats or embroideries.

For the simple colonial cottage-room with its crisp chintzes and early American furniture and homespun fabrics, a colonial coverlet in blue and white geometrical designs might be effective.

Correct Size and Colors
 The design of a fabric must be harmonious with the other furnishings. If the room is small the design of the new fabric should be similar in scale or size. This consideration is shown in illustration number one. Here the vertical lines of the figured denim of the daybed are continued in the vertical bands of the wall hanging. As this apartment was rather low, wherever possible the vertical lines were employed, in design of upholstery fabrics, lines of daybed ends, paneling of walls, table and lamp standards.

The new hanging must not clash with the other colors in the room. Rich mulberry or deep old rose tones would never do on an area of red. Certain members of color groups such as the Blue family, do not harmonize at all, nor do all given tones agree.

High and Narrow, or Low and Wide?
 Finally, it is necessary that the proportions of the piece of fabric be

harmonious with its wall space and with the movable piece of furniture or the architectural element beneath it. Rarely can a hanging be effectively used on a wall space unless there is a piece of furniture, or a fireplace, or a built-in bookcase, or a radiator cabinet beneath it, giving the feeling of a suitable base or foundation. It is seldom satisfactory to use a decoration whose greatest axis is vertical, in a space which extends in a horizontal direction, and of course the reverse holds true.

In illustration number two, the vertical flutings of the Chinese vases continue the lines of the pilasters of the mantel. And in fact the verticality of this whole unit is emphasized by the two panels of plain wall to right and left of the fireplace wall.

In number three the horizontal character of the hanging fits very well into the same type of wall space above the two beds. Their tops emphasize the horizontality of the unit and carry the eye along from one side of the room to the other. Just the opposite condition exists in number two, where the emphasis has been laid on the vertical character of the decoration, as seen in hanging, vases, doors, flower holders.

Describing Those Illustrated
 These three wall hangings give an insight into the great variety that is possible. Here are three countries represented—America, China and Africa. Old handblock printed linens which are attractive and effective for hangings, there is no end. Modern manufacturers of textiles have copied the colorings of marvelous old temple and wall embroideries. As in the material shown in number one, they have copied the design and the color, and have retained the idea of the original artist's conception. This hanging depicts old Persian garden scenes, multiflowered, graceful and charmingly delicate in pastel shades of tan, rose, blue, violet and green.

The Chinese figure in number two is a reproduction of a famous old Chinese silk embroidery. It is a scene of a garden with a pavilion, a bridge, and a figure. The background is a deep blue, and the figures are in shades of red, yellow, and green.

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All Wall Decorations
 Decorative Moore Push-Pins. "To Hang Up Things". 10c a Black. 6 Colors. All Dealers.

Seven Oaks Studio
 Antiques of All Kinds. Curly Maple Dining Chairs and Table, Windsor Love Seat, Couches, Day Beds, Marked Pewter, Edward R. Hinton, French Blodgett Pottery, Dishes, Luster, etc. ALICE BLODGETT HOLMES, 410 East Street, Jamestown, Wis.

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 Jordan Marsh Company. Boston.

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Daniel F. Magner
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Left above: The vertical stripes of this copy of a Persian temple embroidery accentuate the striped covering of the couch and its cushions.

Right above: Against a Chinese blue background the brilliant reds, golds and yellows and rose tones of the costume make the panel above the fireplace of striking interest.

Below, right: The art of a hanging which should be avoided.

Below, left: Emphatic horizontal lines follow those of the beds, in this North African hanging.

is replete with the rhythmic grace of the Oriental artist. Against a Chinese blue background the brilliant reds, golds, yellows and rose tones of the Oriental costume stand out brilliantly. As this panel is the most colorful thing in the room, it easily maintains its position as the center of interest, and sets the keynote of the other tones that are to be found in rug, lamp shades and in upholstery.

The panel of Egyptian musicians in number three was purchased in Tunis, Africa. Against a blue background many pieces of colored cotton materials upon a cotton background, ivory in tone, it creates a color effect that is decorative and unusual. Worked out in strong tones of brown, brick red, blue, green and black, it is a suitable wall panel for the bedroom of two bachelors.

Some Available Fabrics
 To know what one desires is one thing; to find it is another. In selecting hangings it is advisable to avoid using the term "panel" or "tapestry." As surely as one does, the average salesman will produce one of the cheap French cotton tapestries shown in number four. These are so commonplace and lacking in imagination, their pictorial realism at once stamps them as unsuitable for a decorative scheme of any subtlety and individuality.

In the field of yard goods there are countless woven fabrics, which have copied the designs of the Aztec Indians and Inca stone carvers and basket and blanket weavers. There are delightful floral motifs, embroidered in wool yarn on a linen background, called crewel embroidery; cotton fabrics, preferably geometrical in design, which are good in color and inexpensive.

From the Orient one can obtain Japanese calico, costing but a few cents a yard. For simple—yet simple—treatments it may be used. It is necessary to sew numbers of widths together for it is less than a yard wide, and it must be lined.

It is quite impossible to exhaust the possibilities which lie before the decorator who is seeking to find fabrics suitable for the wall of almost any room in the house. His chief concern should be that of distinctiveness. In the selection of wall hangings as of everything else, simplicity is a safe standard to follow.

Wanted—Old Pictures of
 Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore or any large U. S. city, also lithographs of American sailing ships and locomotives. No photographs or book pictures wanted. A. STAINFORTH, 39 Beacon Street, BOSTON, MASS.

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The Latest-What Next?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUSTLES and knobs of hair are back into women's fashions! Wax flowers adorn the walls of some of our modern interiors! A new version of the sampler appears in the wall pictures made of scraps of different colored fabrics.

If the hair-wreaths of our grandfathers are lacking, we have with us again horsehair coverings to our furniture.

Finally have returned the old-fashioned cacti plants that our grandmothers used to cherish in small pots of sand on green-painted wire stands.

But the use of the cactus as a real factor in modern decoration is new. Recently a Parisian decorator realized that the average modern interior of today must have an element of life to relieve its straight lines and general effect of inertness. While other artists introduced a darting goldfish or a bowl of flowers, he chose that odd little plant, the cactus.

This shrub has a strange fascination. It is attractive in the same way that Negro art and Indian dances are—not primarily because of beauty but because of its naivete.

The Form to Suit Your Fancy
 There are hundreds of cacti and the choice in form and color seems infinite. Some have gorgeous blossoms. More depend on their artistic, if bizarre, outline for decorative value. Some have tradition behind them. One type is sacred to certain Indian tribes. Another, that blooms only after nightfall, is supposed to bring lasting good fortune to the household.

Perhaps one of the most effective rooms in which the cactus has been used as a decorative motif is the equivalent, in France, of the American sun porch. The sloping roof of colored glass casts just the right sunny tint over walls of soft, gray-green, rough plaster, and the tiled floor of dull Indian red.

The furniture is of the popular curved metal tube variety with dull yellow cushions. A single large armchair is upholstered in rather startling tiger stripes of black and orange. Pots of cacti of every conceivable form are the feature of the room, their soft gray or yellowish-green blending charmingly with the color of the walls.

Three large attenuated shapes at least three feet high in gay pots adorn a low built-in bench forming an interesting silhouette against the neutral wall. A cupboard with its square paneled glass doors flush with the walls, contains a collection of quaint shapes in colored pots. A squat cactus, for all the world like a large, silver-green sponge, rests on a low red table. An odd stand, like an old-fashioned hat rack with bristling side shelves, bears a dozen other spiny specimens.

Just Right for Certain Places
 But the cactus is not always banished to the sun room, nor does it always appear in regiments. A single huge plant with twisted branches often gives interest in a living room to a space that refuses to be coaxed into beauty with either picture or hanging.

Twenty or 30 tiny cacti, about three inches in height including the pots, have an unusual note to the stills of some otherwise rather drab highly set windows of a studio.

There are myriad species of cacti and they are the most easily cared for of any plant in an apartment. They need little water and their only great demand is for plenty of light. An expert says that watering twice a week in the summer, once a week in the spring and fall and less often in the winter is sufficient unless the temperature of the room is excessively high. The earth in which they thrive best is composed of one-third garden mold, one-third sand and one-third pulverized brick added.

Perhaps we have found an effective substitute for that family rubber plant.

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**OLD AIKEN WINNER
OF HERBERT PRIZE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SEABRIGHT, N. J.—Old Aiken, which recently won the United States junior championship title, added another trophy to its long list of pony

won the Herbert Memorial Trophy by defeating the United States Army team in the final round, 3 to 1. In the fifth chukker, Aiken led until the fifth chukker, while Old Aiken able to draw up level with the Soldiers, who received a three-goal handicap. From the fifth chukker on it was an exciting contest, with both teams even at the end of the sixth chukker. Old Aiken drew ahead by scoring twice in the seventh chukker, while holding the Soldiers scoreless. In each team scored the final chukker.

J. P. Mills, No. 2 for the winners, was the high scorer of the game, with 4 goals, while Lieut. C. N. McFarland, back, was high scorer for the Army.

WALSLEY, who won with 3 goals. The summary:
 OLD AIKEN ARMY
 No. 1.—E. T. Gerry 2d. Lieut. Mark McCulloch
 2.—J. P. Mills 3d. Maj. Cortlandt Parker
 3.—S. B. Iglight 4th. Lieut. O. C. Benson
 Back.—J. C. Rathborne
Lieut. C. N. McFarland
 Score.—Old Aiken 9, Army 1.
 Goals.—Mills 4, Gerry 2, Iglight, Rathborne 1.
 For Old Aiken: McCulloch, McFarland 3, handi-
 cap 3, Parker for Army. Referee.—Kod-
 win Stewart 3d. Time.—Eight 7 1/2 m.
 chukkers.

Buffalo, N. Y., with his Curtis Wildkold III, won the first heat for express drivers for the William H. Vanderbilt Trophy, and another of his boats, Care Naught, won the grand free-for-all, the closing event of the day. Prize money for the trophy was given by Arthur Curtiss James. This is the third annual speedboat regatta.

The trophy was offered by Mrs. Vanderbilt for the first time. In previous years drivers was won by Mrs. Arthur J. Utz from Port Washington, driving Mrs. Gray Gable's boat.

Grand Officer, H. C. Bowen of Fall River, directed a most careful and clean sweep in the Class B outdoor motor events.

Registered at the Christian

Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Harriette E. McCoy, Concord, N. H.
Marjorie Keilman, New York, N. Y.
Edna Keilman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Virginia C. Linn, Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. Lydia W. Kinner, Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. Mabel W. Hewitt, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Nellie G. Perkins, Ottawa, Can.
Mrs. Edna Hallenbeck, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Cella Hallenbeck, Oak Park, Ill.
Edna Edna Lawson, River Forest, Ill.
Oliver A. Rainey, Springfield, Mass.
Dorothy B. Courtenay, Chicago, Ill.
A. L. Wright, Chicago, Ill.
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Mrs. Clara St. El Paso, Tex.
Mrs. Augusta Barhydt, Amarillo, Tex.
Miss Mabel C. Robbins, Honolulu, T. H.
Fannie L. Ruhstadt, West Palm Beach,
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Mrs. Carolyn L. Geere, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. Lade, Oak Park, Ill.
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Lillian Pettibone MacKenzie, Buffalo, N. Y.
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Mrs. Alice O. Jandall, Glyndon, Md.
F. H. Gillingham, Champaign, Ill.
Mrs. F. H. Gillingham, Champaign, Ill.
Norma Jean Gillingham, Champaign, Ill.
Barbara Jane Gillingham, Champaign,
Ill.
Jennie Dinwiddie, Indianapolis, Ind.

Homer M. Wherry, Washington, Pa.
 Helen M. Dackiwitz, New York, N. Y.
 Helen N. Jones, Richmond, Va.
 Elizabeth Jones, Richmond, Va.
 Mrs. Elmas Tashjian, New York, N. Y.
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 Miss Ray Elman, Bogota, N. J.
 Miss Lottie Harris, Granite City, Ill.
 Mrs. Lucy S. Hoppes, Muncie, Ind.
 Helen H. Heien H. Heien, Muncie, Ind.
 Mrs. Lillie A. Powers, York, Pa.
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 Mrs. Minnie E. Caswell, Walhingham, Mass.
 Mrs. Ida Wiegman, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Louisa Heltmann, Chicago, Ill.
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 Kenneth R. Seely, Melrose, Mass.
 Mrs. Louise A. Seely, Hyde Park, Mass.
 Emily Rowena Scott, Hyde Park, Mass.

H. Charles Scott, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mrs. Henry F. Wiegman, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. William W. Wiegman, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Helen L. Rawlings, Washington,
D. C.
M. Thomas, Jenkintown, Pa.
Grace R. Thomas, Jenkintown, Pa.
John M. Thomas, Jenkintown, Pa.
Jane R. Thomas, Jenkintown, Pa.
Mrs. Helen L. Rawlings, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Esther Marie Nelson, Minneapolis,
Minn.
Phyllis Adair Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.
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Miss Elizabeth A. Paine, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. John Lloyd Morgan, Tudor City,
N. Y.
Mr. Alfred F. Simpson, Grantwood,
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Orwell Bradley Towne, New York, N. Y.
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Miss Miriam Heap, New Orleans, La.
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Margaret A. Rodger, Ottawa, Can.
Myrtle Relair Boshell, New York, N. Y.
James A. Boshell, New York, N. Y.
Charles Conna, Troy, Mo.,
Mrs. Sophia M. Ward, Olean, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles C. Trow, Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles C. Trow, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. B. Murdell Butts, Muskogee, Okla.
Luzetta Glenn, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Hazel Goss Washburn, Los Angeles,
Calif.
Richard B. Washburn Jr., Los Angeles,
Calif.
Mrs. Robert J. Boone, Miami, Fla.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, with one insertion. Longer space and more insertions at special rates. Advertisements for real estate, automobiles, and other special classes are charged at special rates. Advertisements for real estate, automobiles, and other special classes are charged at special rates.

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One Block Off Beach Street
One Block Off Beach Street

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HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

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JEWELERS

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to Help Wild Life

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BOARDING SCHOOL

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Rich's New Store

Four Distinct Shops

Men, Women, Children

Park in National

Birmingham Garage

as Our Guests

CAHENS

SECOND AVENUE

The French Bootery

1816 THIRD AVENUE

Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

FROMBERG & Co

South's Jewellers

and Silversmiths

218 No. 20th St.

BIRMINGHAM ALA.

ROGERS

Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores

in Georgia, Alabama, and South

Carolina. Your patronage is

appreciated.

Utopia Dry Cleaners

J. R. JOYCE, Manager

High Class

Cleaning and Dyeing

Also Expert Pleating on

MOST MODERN MACHINE

Phone 4-6537

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.

221 Second Ave.

DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE

FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Central Ice Co., Central Ice Co., Central Ice Co.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"

GUARANTEE

SHOE CO.

We are agents in Birmingham for

Shaft Pierce Acrobatic and

Balancer Shoes

MOBILE

Ford

The Universal Car

Authorized Dealer

ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY

Government and Claiborne Streets

Electric Sales

Company, Inc.

A small payment down

places a General Electric

Refrigerator in your home.

8 Sanger Theatre Arcade

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure

SMITH'S BAKERY

GORDON SMITH, Proprietor

"Where Quality and Purity Count"

FOREMAN & MEADOR

Real Estate, Insurance

Mortgage Loans, Renting—Management

of Property

SECURITY

ROOFING COMPANY

"We solve your roof troubles"

Phonics: Dexter 2000, 256-M

L. F. M. STORE, Inc.

Ready-to-Wear

and Dry Goods

NATIONAL

SEA FOOD COMPANY

Wholesaler and Retailer of All Kinds

of Sea Foods

212 DAUPHIN STREET

Bell Phone 918-919 Home Phone 1005

GRAY'S SHOE SHOP

521 DAUPHIN STREET

Work Called for and Delivered

Bell Phone 58

PEARSON'S

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Millinery Shop

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Pennzoil Motor Oil

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Brake Lining Service

Battery Service Co., Inc.

420 Bibb St. Phone Cedar 4352

Fine Cleaning and Dyeing

Phone Cedar 107

You Can Depend on Us

MONTGOMERY

FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.

167 S. COURT ST.

EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS

DRAPERIES

COLEMAN & SCOTT

221 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in

OLEANDER

ICE CREAM

SARASOTA BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

ELSA FARRELL

SPORTS APPAREL

Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues

Hollywood—413

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

L. H. ROWE & CO.

Diamonds—Fine Jewelry

Cut Glass—Sterling Silver

Most Complete Workshop on the Coast

Reference: ANYBODY

CURTIS

DRY GOODS COMPANY

206 South Beach St., Woolworth Bldg.

Piece Goods—Hosiery

Lingerie—McCall Patterns

Dry Cleaners—Tailors

Modern Equipment and Prompt Service

PRENTICE & MORROW

711 Main Street (Peninsula) Phone 500

SUNOCO GAS AND OILS

"Large enough to serve you—

Small enough to appreciate you."

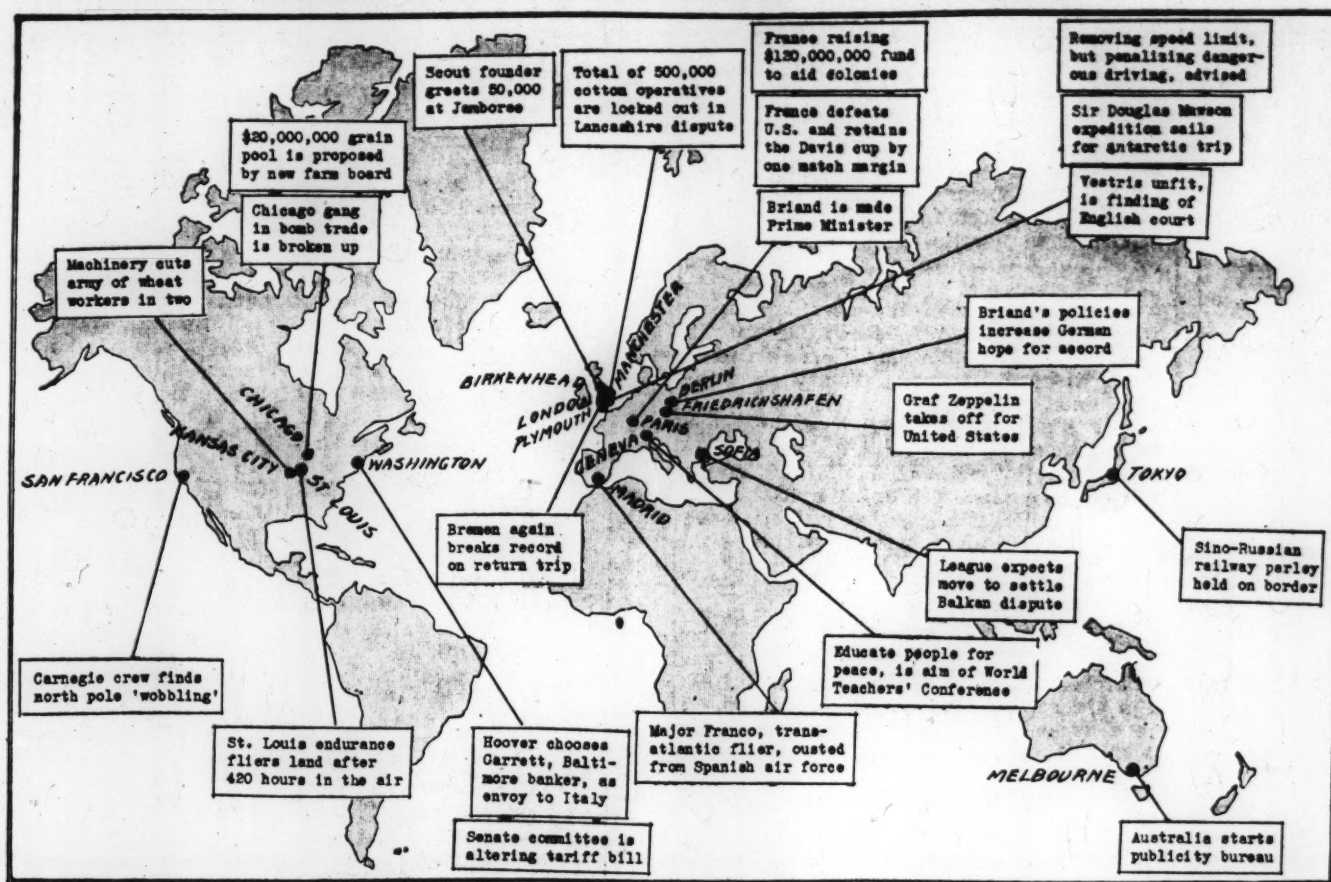
Grandview Service Station

N. F. TRACY

S. Grandview and First—Phone 9174

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



Protection

Cheyenne, Wyo.
AN EXPERIENCE which some tourists recently had while in Wyoming should be of considerable interest as a proof that even animals manifest a sense of protection for one another.

Several horses had strayed from a ranch onto the main road ahead of the party, causing the motorists to slow down. Gradually all but one of the horses left the road, taking to the ditch. The horse which remained in the road acted rather peculiarly and it was soon discovered that he was blind.

About the time the discovery was made, a roan horse separated itself from the rest and coming back to the road, placed himself solidly against the flank of the black horse, guiding and pushing him down to a part of the road where the sides of the ditch alongside were less steep, making the descent and ascent to a place of safety possible.

Golden Rule

Kansas City, Mo.
IN THE Country Club district there, rose bushes that had been planted and arranged to grow along an iron fence the full length of a yard were washed out by the overflow of a small creek during a heavy rain which the occupants were away for the summer.

A neighbor passing by and seeing this condition, and realizing the joy the owners of the roses had hoped the blooms would bring to passers-by later on, had them all replanted.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: John D. Rockefeller, on his ninetieth birthday, said he would "play nine holes of golf followed by a drive." To a golfer that would be placing the horse after the cart. Nine holes of golf ought to be started with a good drive.

Kansas City Star: The old red barn is going out of style, paint manufacturers report, and farmers are favoring the more chaste gray and olive shades. The farmers feel the barns should match their motorcars, perhaps.

Passing Show: "When you sit on a hot stove for a minute you think it is two hours," says Einstein. Self-sacrificing scientists suffer much in their search for knowledge.

A Word a Day

Culpable

We must not confuse a deed that is culpable with one that is "criminal," for the latter is in defiance of law and punishable by law, whereas the former merely suggests blameworthiness. Of course, there are degrees of culpability, and each one may be worthy of correction, but not all of severe punishment.

The Latin *culpa* means "fault," and the old French *culpable* became submerged into *culpable* in the fourteenth century and has remained so ever since.

The word is used both of persons and their conduct; it signifies that mistakes have occurred which are worthy of censure.

The first syllable of *culpable* is accented. Sound c like k, u as in up, a as in sofa, ble as v.

"His action was considered laudable, not culpable."

A Quotation for Today

LET praise—I say not merely thanksgiving, but praise—always form an ingredient in our prayers. . . . In praise the thought of self vanishes from and is extinguished in the mind and therefore to be large and fervent in praise counteracts the natural tendency to selfishness which is found in men's prayers.—EDWARD M. GOULBURN

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:
 I certainly am an enthusiast for letter writing and I always look with anticipation for the postman. Often he doesn't bring anything, but then he may have a letter from friends in Canada or the Gold Coast, or Rhodesia, or Jamaica, or Japan, or Ireland—my ancestors' home. The latter two correspondents I have obtained through the Monitor, and I hope to gain more.

Collecting autographs is one of my hobbies, and I can count the signatures of Thomas Edison, Herbert Hoover, Rudyard Kipling, Benito Mussolini, Calvin Coolidge and many others among my collection. I should like to hear from collectors anywhere, especially in foreign countries, and exchange remarks and tales of experiences in this fascinating pursuit.

I hope some readers in foreign countries will write to me. I am 16 years old and in the senior year of high school.

Jack W.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:
 There is quite a large lake in Seattle called Lake Washington. We live just across the street from it, and we go in swimming almost every day on a little point about three blocks away. Between our house and Rose Point there is a boat house, where one can rent boats and where people keep their private boats or yachts. About 100 feet from the boat house is a small island, and surrounding it are beautiful water lilies.

I have two sisters—two are younger than I am. We all go to the Christian Science Sunday School at Fifth Church. It is quite a distance, so Daddy takes us over, but we walk home or ride on the "dinky," a small street car that goes from Rainier Valley to the lake.

I should like to correspond with anyone, either in a foreign country or in the United States. I am 13 and in the 7A.

[Mary Ellen H., of Miami, Fla., and yourself seem to have similar hobbies, as well as similar names.—Ed.]

Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Editor:
 This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag, although I always read it. I am 15 years old and should like to correspond with girls any place in the world. I am a sophomore in the Ponce de Leon High School.

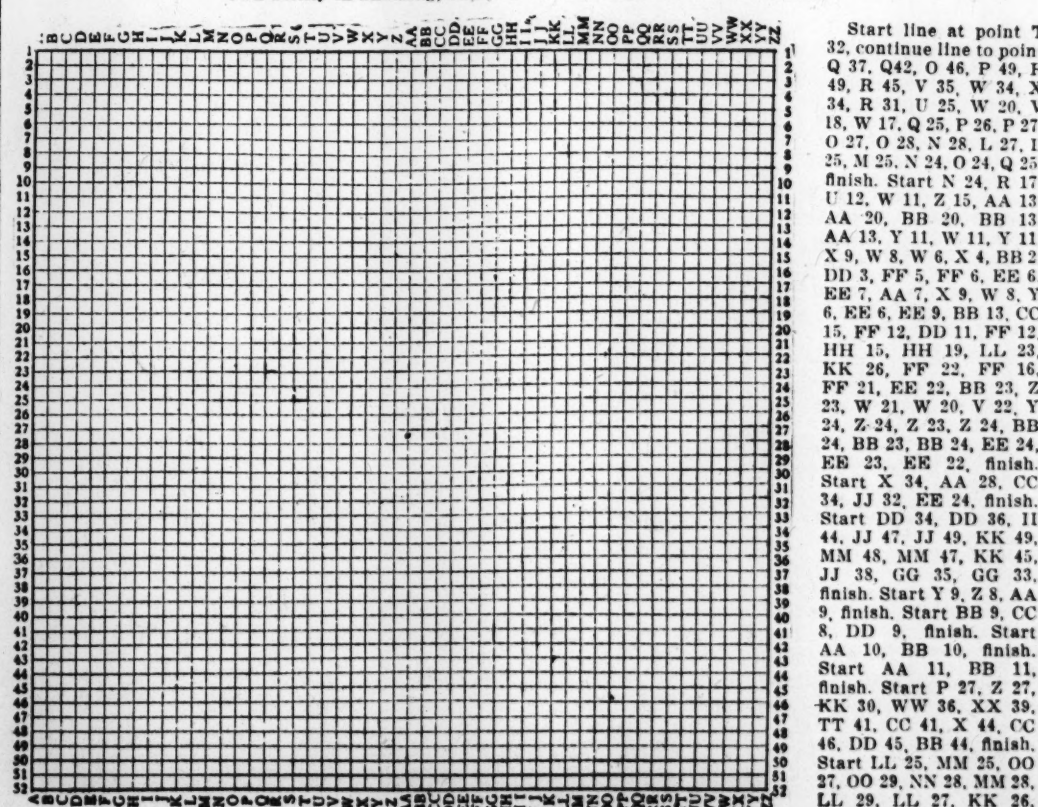
I love to swim and almost every afternoon I go swimming in the Atlantic Ocean, which is about a block from my home. I am interested in collecting stamps, and I love to read and sometimes I write stories.

To me the Christian Science Monitor is the most wonderful paper in the world and I enjoy it immensely.

A Puzzle for Young Artists

Draw a Boy Spinning a Top

Draw lines very lightly until the picture is completed, then trace lines heavily, rounding edges, using your own ability in finishing, and you will be delighted with the result.



45, G 47, I 50, J 47, I 46, H 46, finish. Picture is complete. Finish as per instructions.

Patent applied for. Copyrighted, 1929, A. W. Rennegar. All rights reserved.

with girls anywhere. I am 13 and very interested in outdoor sports.

Phyllis T.

Reedley, California

Dear Editor:
 While I have made so many friends through The Christian Science Monitor, I am writing this in the hope that I may make more. I am 16 and should love to correspond with any girl either in foreign countries or in our own United States.

Reedley is a small place in the San Joaquin Valley. The mountains are easily seen and are but a short distance from here. We are but three hours' drive from the General Grant National Park, where the great redwoods are, and I have been there many times.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough, and although we are but a small group, we are now building our church.

My favorite sports are swimming and tennis, and I also like to read. I hope that I may hear from some new friends and I will answer all letters that I receive.

Patsy B.

Waterbury, Connecticut

Dear Editor:
 Waterbury has been my home ever since I was 3 years old. It is often known as the "Brass City" and the famous "Lux" clocks are made here, also.

In the railroad station here there are some boards with all the things made in Waterbury on them, so that travelers will learn of the many things that are made in this city. I have never known the variety of things made in Waterbury until I saw this display. On one board there are many shapes and sizes of brass pipes. On another there are buttons of all kinds. I made up the same company that made buttons for General Lafayette when he visited this city many years ago.

I hope to gain many correspondents through the Mail Bag. I enjoy the letters from all over the world very much.

Barbara R.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:
 This is my first attempt to write to the Mail Bag, although I read it very often. I have attended the Sunday School of Fourth Church, New York since I was 5 years of age. I am 13 years old and a freshman in Hunter College High School. I hope to be a writer when I am older, as I love to write poetry and stories, some of which have been published. I have taken lessons in violin and dramatic art, and I love to dance and sing.

I should love to correspond with any girl around my age from any part of the world, especially if she likes writing.

Hannah A.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:
 St. Louis is a very nice place to live in. One thing that St. Louis is proud of is the fact that the Lindbergh trophies are here. There is also a very fine art collection in the Art Museum. We have a large park called Forest Park, and several smaller parks.

I attend high school, and, as I take Spanish as one of the subjects, I should like especially to correspond with boys in Spain or any country where Spanish is spoken. I should enjoy receiving letters from other countries, too. I am 17 years old, and my hobby is stamp collecting.

Edward R.

Georgia

ATLANTA



Hubbard and Hancock

PRINTERS
 ENGRAVERS
 PUBLISHERS

29 PRYOR ST. N. E. ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

"The Store All Women Know"

Ready-to-Wear

Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ROGERS

Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores

in Georgia, Alabama, and South

Carolina. Your patronage is

appreciated.

Have your shoes

Re-built by our Experts

MADE OR REBUILT

Shop Remedy

4 Auburn Avenue

Atlanta

LAUNDRY

May's DYEING

DRY CLEANING

An Institution of 30 Years' Standing

Mail Orders Solicited

Atlanta, Ga.

McGee and Fuller

"Beauty Shops"

64½ Whitehall Street Wa. 7874

108 Forsyth St. N. W. Wa. 1070

Experts in All Branches of

Hairstressing Work

SILVERMAN'S

RESTAURANT

"SEA-FOODS"

Candler Building, ATLANTA

GEORGE MUSE

CLOTHING COMPANY

Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and

Furnishings for Men and Boys.

Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery,

and Millinery.

Say It With Flowers

WEINSTOCK'S

Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop

WALNUT 0008

SAVANNAH

Morrison-Sullivan

Always the Newest in

PIECE GOODS

Visit Our Baby Department

on Second Floor

AGENT FOR YOGUR

and PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

BYCK

ELECTRIC CO.

139 Bull Street, Savannah, Ga.

and Brunswick, Ga.

408 E. Broughton St.

Dial 2-3125

ROGERS

Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores

in Georgia, Alabama, and South

Carolina. Your patronage is

appreciated.

Store for MEN

Fine Clothing, Hats

and Furnishings

Falk Clothing Company

45 and 48 Bull St.—S. East Broughton

FOR MEN

Nunn-Bush

The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford

THOMAS A. JONES CO.

18 EAST BROUGHTON STREET

"Say it with Flowers"

RICHARDSON'S

FLORIST

Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga.

Morris Shoe Repair Shop

16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.

Expert Shoe Repairing

All Work Guaranteed

Agents

Dr. Butler's Tooth Brushes

Wolf Flowers Whitman Candies

WILDER DRUG CO.

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE

AIKEN & HESTER

"CANADA DRY"

Pale Ginger Ale

12 Beulah

COAL

Carolina Coal & Ice Co.

66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Mountain City Laundry

Modern Launderers

Telephone Nos. 426 and 427

207-213 Cox Ave., Asheville, N. C.

ABBOTT & KNIGHT

Cleaners Dyers

207 Cox Avenue Phone 7900

MOVING—STORAGE

PACKING—SHIPPING

Absolutely Fireproof Warehouse

ALLPORT STORAGE

WAREHOUSE CO.

41 Valley Street Phone 114

MONARCH

Food Products

FREE DELIVERY

CITY MARKET GROCERY INC.

JEWELRY

Honest work I am declaring.

On every job of Watch Repairing.

EVAN J. THOMAS

39 Biltmore Avenue

FAN LOU BAKERY

BREAD—CAKES—PASTRIES

First Quality Products

22 Government St. Phone 4388

Aracade Building—11 Montford Ave.

CHARLOTTE

Majestic Electric Radio

TONES SUPREME

SHAW'S, Incorporated

314 SOUTH TRYON STREET

Southeastern

Ice Utilities Corp.

"Certified Coal"

Quality—Service—Appreciation

Office and Yard

300 S. Graham NEM. 210-211

Charlotte, N. C.

EFIRD'S

DEPARTMENT STORE

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

CHARLOTTE

LAUNDRY

A laundry service that will more

than please you—it will surprise

and delight you

Phones 444-445

East 2nd Street

S & W

CAFETERIAS

Are Catering to You

CHARLOTTE RALEIGH

ASHEVILLE ATLANTA KNOXVILLE

Every Banking Service

Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment,

Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$2,200,000.00

Reserves, \$3,000,000.00

P. O. Box 292 Tel. Hemlock 5945, 6917

CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN

Heating and Ventilating

Engineer and Contractor

RALEIGH

Mason Beauty Shop

24½ West Hargett Street

Hairdressing, Manicuring

HIGH-CLASS WORK

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS

Call 1309 for Appointments

WINSTON-SALEM

DECORATIVE ARTS

Fabrics—Fine Reproductions—Rugs

RENA BROWN

307 Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE

ROGERS

Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores

in Georgia, Alabama, and South

Carolina. Your patronage is

appreciated.

Pennsylvania

READING

THE FAMOUS

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT

Eighteen Years on the Square

The Home

Is the Only Competitor

545-547 PENN STREET

Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

One Minute Biographies.



Who: THE VENERABLE BEDE.
 Where: England.

When: Seventh to eighth centuries.

Why famous: An early English historian and theologian who may be said justly to have earned the title, "Father of English History." Attached to his "Ecclesiastical History" there is a short biographical note which contains practically all we know about the man proper. In that note Bede himself tells us that he was born in the neighborhood of the monastery at Wearmouth, not far from Tyne-mouth and the island of Lindisfarne. There or at the adjoining monastery of Jarrow he spent his life, from the day when he was seven and some relatives handed him over to the care of the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Williams, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perini, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Alternative to Peace

DIPLOMATISTS, students of international affairs, and that individual, so difficult of definition but so widely quoted, the average citizen, are all discussing with various degrees of intensity and interest the methods of maintaining peace. Multilateral treaties, plans for disarmament, plans for the drafting of wealth coincidentally with men, denunciations of war, and the outlawry of war, all have part in the controversial clamor. Theoretically, everybody wants peace. Practically, there are innumerable forces which array themselves against the most promising endeavors to attain that end. Not only the manufacturers of munitions and war supplies, the professional militarists of the army and navy, and politicians of a certain stripe are against any effort, however promising, to unite the world for the abolition of warfare, but a very considerable number of citizens, having nothing but the best purposes in mind, cynically declare that nothing can be done, and subject the first propositions to so destructive an analysis as sometimes to shake the confidence of their champions.

Mankind has been making war from time immemorial. Accordingly, it is not surprising that subconsciously war is accepted as normal. Nations rush into it with bands playing and flags flying, heedless of the ultimate consequences. But the advocates of a proposition for the maintenance of peace must make clear to their opponents every possible step for giving it validity and effect in years to come. We are asked to foresee and to present the remedy for every potential flaw that there may be in the operations of the League of Nations, the Locarno agreement, or the Pact of Paris. And the advocates of measures of this type are kept so busy responding to vague apprehensions of some distant danger in them that they have no opportunity to enforce upon the consciousness of their antagonists the nature of the alternative to peace.

This alternative is war, and not the kind of war which the world knew before the suicidal contest beginning in 1914. The war which must never be permitted to come would be a war in which noncombatants would have no safety, in which neither age nor sex would be spared, in which the effort would not be, as in the past, to defeat a certain number of trained fighting men, but rather to destroy the peaceful people of the cities behind the lines, from which the armies draw their support, and to annihilate the industry, wealth and property of a belligerent. Stuart Chase, a well-known student of the phenomena of the machine age, visions the "next war" as lasting only two hours, and as being prosecuted in the main against noncombatants in the great cities. He cites the destructive power well known to every military man of standing of the new poison gases which may be dropped from an airplane and which will destroy human life within the radius of thousands of yards. There has been made a test of the efficiency of this method of warfare in maneuvers undertaken by the British Army. Mr. Chase reports the results thus:

On the 13th of August, 1928, the "Northern Power" opened its attack upon London. Seventy-five airplanes, each carrying 500 pounds of "bombs," swooped down upon the city from the northeast. They were met by an equal number of defense planes, by batteries of anti-aircraft guns, by an extensive balloon system—by every known device for defense against an air attack. But within less than thirty minutes after crossing the coast line, the defense planes had been eluded, the attack had centered directly over London, "bombs" had been dropped on predetermined targets, the Air Ministry Building, powerhouses, waterworks, indeed, a government and strategic buildings were in ruins, and the attacking force was wheeling back into the north without a casualty.

Every specified objective was "bombed." Fifty thousand pounds of theoretical explosives were dropped through 15,000 feet, with the accuracy of gunfire. Here twenty-two tons of bombs had been filled with diphenyl chlorarsine, half of the population of London would have been wiped out, 3,750,000 men, women and children, according to the calculations of the judges. Fifty tons of gas would have destroyed every living thing in the London area—an amount readily negotiable by a force of 200 planes. The attacking planes, furthermore, were manned mostly by civilians in order that the defense might have the maximum advantage.

This sort of thing will be the probable outcome of the failure of mankind to devise some means by which universal peace can be assured. With this picture before their eyes, it is incredible that any friends of humanity can be any possibility fail of giving the utmost support to any form of international agreement which gives promise that such a holocaust can be averted. We may not know precisely how every proposition for the implementing, for example, of the Paris pact may work out in the end. We do know that, if any one of them has in it the vaguest possibility of averting the kind of war for which militarists are diligently preparing, it deserves the unflinching and earnest support of every lover of mankind.

The Supply of Judges in Britain

IT IS said that for some time past the more prominent members of the British bar have shown a notable reluctance when faced with the prospect of promotion to the bench. At first glance this may seem strange, for, since the Act of Settlement guaranteed judicial security, the position of an English judge has been one of peculiar dignity. On the other hand, it involves sacrifice of the glamour and drama of

playing leading rôle in the law courts, as well as, in many cases, considerable financial sacrifice.

From the point of view of the Nation, a first-rate judge probably renders a larger service than a first-rate barrister. Indeed, the object of a lawsuit, depending on the discovery of fact, is as a rule more likely to be achieved when opposing counsel are of roughly equal ability than when one of them is a man of outstanding ability. In ancient Rome an able counsel benefited not only, as in England, his client, but all society, for his argument became embedded in the Roman system of jurisprudence. But in England the bar plays no part in the formation of law, which is left in the hands of Parliament and of the judges. It is therefore essential, in view of the peculiar importance with which the British legal system invests its work, that the bench should be able to recruit itself without hindrance from the best ability available.

But this does not mean that the reluctance of foremost advocates to accept judicial appointment (even if, as is doubtful, it continues) need be regarded with undue anxiety. It is one of the paradoxes of British jurisprudence that judges, who should before all things possess the judicial temperament, have been chosen out of the ranks of prominent counsel, who have succeeded by being injudicial. It is a policy that events have fully justified, but it is apposite to point out that the greatest British judges have not been those who came to the bench with the highest reputation at the bar. Some of the most sensationally effective of British counsel have not earned the brightest judicial fame, so that there is every reason to expect that the bar, even if its chief representatives rule themselves out, will be able to supply a succession of judges from among its other members not inferior to those of any period in the past.

The Future of the Talkie

WHILE the legitimate stage has little to apprehend from the advent of sound pictures, it would seem that the theatergoer—and especially the American theatergoer—has much to gain from it. Or, rather, to regain. For, after all, the talking picture does not so much promise a new art as it does a return to an art older than the craft of the cinema.

Without forgetting the number of good things that have been accomplished in the field of silent drama, one must admit that its silence has not been entirely golden except from the box office standpoint. Motion pictures, with a few conspicuous exceptions, seem to have offered little of permanent cultural significance and may even have distracted attention from the important elements of dramatic art. They seem to have served the vision at the expense of the intellect, and the emotions at the expense of the sensibilities, but they have at least paved the way for something better.

Some people who should know contend that the talking picture is merely that offshoot of the motion picture that will annihilate itself to the material advantage of the legitimate stage—that, with sound, color, and possibly three dimensions in its bag of tricks, the sound picture will be discovered as merely another form of "the legitimate," after all. As a matter of fact, it could hardly be discovered in a better light, but those who believe that the discovery will lead to an abandonment of the movies are very likely overlooking a number of advantages of mechanical play production. That of most interest to the great majority of theatergoers applies to admission prices. From a technical point of view, however, there is the swift change of scene, the greater visibility from all parts of the auditorium, the more even distribution of voice and sound volume, and the resultant certainty of effect. Some of these advantages are only partially realized, but it is too soon to criticize merely mechanical defects.

While the legitimate stage has been decidedly on the defensive for a number of years, due to the invasion of the theater by motion pictures, the talkie, however, may be expected to share more equally with its protagonist the field of entertainment. The legitimate drama will gain by the improvement in dramatic taste that will be brought about by the talkie. Requiring a better story, more able dramatic treatment, more provocative conversation and a quicker and finer sense of humor than the movies have reflected, the sound picture seems destined to educate the public along dramatic lines, and the public acts as though it were going to like it. The response of a typical movie-house audience to "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne" has encouraged this forecast. A few such delightful plays would seem bound to have a good effect on taste.

Furthermore, the sound picture will require a considerable dramatic literature behind it. By its ability to reach at least as far as the motion picture has done, and by promise of great financial reward, it very likely will go far in stimulating the output of good dramatic literature.

Are One-Way Cities Coming?

LOCAL pride probably actuated city councilmen in years past to placard all the incoming and outgoing highways so that automobile tourists would tediously through the center of town, and along the principal streets, before picking up the trail again.

It was felt, probably, that these pleasure-bound vacationists ought to glimpse the beauties and commercial prosperity of the particular city, and be persuaded to tarry for a season at local stores and restaurants in the hope that they might leave coin and bank notes as tokens of their visit.

The result was that certain main-traveled roads near cities on the most popular routes became clogged with automobiles, and that peaceful streets in summer time were filled with processions of cars that passed through the town, but seldom stopped. Leisurely traveling, with frequent stops for refreshments and shopping, scarcely conforms to the American conception of a holiday jaunt.

Fortunately, a few cities, functioning through their boards of councilmen, have sought to cope with the situation by rerouting the streets, so that cross-country travel no longer rushes down the principal thoroughfares, but skirts the edges of the municipality, and then picks up the government highway. The result is that the tourist saves considerable time and trouble, and the

city is spared congestion in streets already doing double service.

Revised plans for rerouting vacation traffic should be more generally adopted, or the time may come when one-way cities—not merely one-way streets—may have to be established to take care of the thronging cars.

Establishing Opera in Chicago

OPERA in Chicago promises to be established on foundations that neither forces of nature can thrust out of place nor whims of men disturb. The institution that provides Chicagoans with dramatic song presently quits its old theatrical quarters and moves into a commercial environment, abandoning the structure known as the Auditorium and enclosing itself in a skyscraper. For nineteen years a going concern, though not altogether an independent one, it now has a habitation all its own. When it opens, in November, its next season, it will be located at the new Civic Opera House.

The company is at last organized, then, on a permanent basis, as far as permanence in musical affairs can be assured; and in that respect it takes rank with the Metropolitan Opera of New York. Significantly, the troupe traces its history back to Broadway and to the Manhattan Opera, which flourished so briefly and so brilliantly in the first decade of the century. Wherein something peculiarly American, and without dispute valuable, inheres. For opera enterprises in the United States, and in Mexico and South America for that matter, have as a rule been importations. They have been conceived in Europe and projected in the offices of an impresario of Milan or Paris.

But the Manhattan Opera was formed in the imagination of Oscar Hammerstein, and built upon his experiences with the New York public. It had its day of rise, culmination and decline, as possibly must be in the case of one-man artistic efforts. Still, it had a competitive power, even at its lowest state of prosperity, that caused inconvenience. Accordingly, it was shut out of town by some agreement or other and sent vagabonding. Because of its good recommendations, however, and its sturdy abilities, it found immediate employment in Philadelphia and in Chicago. Before long, content with a single field, it settled down in Chicago for a career.

As for the actual Civic Opera Company, nothing explains that but the interest of certain Chicago citizens; and yet there must be great advantage in the Manhattan past. To recall an institution that illustrates a different process, the Boston Opera was formed from a strolling company; an excellent one, indeed, but brought from afar. After five shining years in the community of adoption, it returned to a strolling company again and disappeared.

Success turns on more than one hinge, of course; and in Chicago success has by no means been entirely due to the American influence. For French, Italian and German forces have had play. But zeal, instead of being wholly from without, has continually been exercised from within.

A Longer School Life

THE British Government is to be congratulated on its decision to raise the age of leaving school from fourteen to fifteen. That the reforms will relieve the labor market of several hundred thousand juveniles and thus help to lighten the burden of unemployment is an advantage, but it is one of the least of the advantages of the scheme. Greater benefits are to be found in the fact that a new generation of citizens will be produced who will have received not only a longer, but a fuller and richer course of education; and who will have enjoyed an additional and highly valuable year of schooling in which to furnish themselves with knowledge, to strengthen good habits, to enlarge their outlook, and to stabilize their characters.

The British Nation will ultimately reap a rich harvest from the seed which Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Minister for Education, is now sowing. Its industrial and commercial efficiency will be enhanced, the physique and bearing of its people will be considerably improved, and the ability of its citizens to handle the great problems of civilization which will call for solution in the next few generations will be immeasurably increased. The step is one which can have no ill effects, and the good effects of which will be incalculable.

Random Ramblings

Three Yale students have reached Australia in a 33-ton auxiliary yacht. They employed for the voyage a captain and a cook. An earlier explorer of the Antipodes is alleged to have embodied both these titles in his own person.

New York schools are trying to popularize arithmetic with the pupils. Somehow we always did like the marble and candy problems a whole lot better than the square yards of cloth and the bushels of corn examples.

Comparison of a century plant's long-delayed flowering at the New York Botanical Garden with two orchids which botanists believe have blossomed yearly for centuries is enough to make the orchids blush.

That mail pilot who after flying 1,000,000 miles finds new devices have taken the thrill out of the air should not forget that distance is said to lend enchantment.

Ambassador Dawes is proving every day that you don't have to take a drink to be popular in European diplomatic circles.

A chief trouble in telling a joke seems to be the fact that it either has been seen before, or it has not been seen yet.

Odd that one who is employed in cleansing establishments to take spots of cloth should be called a "fabric spotter."

Thirty-five hundred dollars for a copy of "Treasure Island." Riches that Long John Silver missed.

Say what you want about America's new infant-size currency. Put it in the bank and watch it grow.

Aviation enthusiasts must be wondering when a record is, or when it isn't.

Peiping's Peng Men

WITH the coming of summer in Peiping, the peng men come into their own once more. One never ceases to marvel at the adeptness of these special workers, trained from childhood in a craft which is peculiar to China, and does so much to make the hot summer days endurable in the inclosed courtyard of a Chinese house. When the first hot days appear, the leader of a group of peng workers makes a polite call, and after the usual preliminaries, inquires when the honorable wife desires her peng erected. The visit is usually timed just right, so that the reply is made, "Please come tomorrow."

Early the next morning the peng men appear—six or eight grown men and two or three apprentices, each with his sharp knife at his side, to cut ropes and matting, and balancing jauntily on their shoulders the long poles which provide the framework for the peng. After a leisurely survey of the courtyard, which they already know well, because the same workers return year after year, the mat-shed workers begin to put up the long poles which are the first step in making the peng.

These poles are about half the size of a telephone pole in the United States, but the men climb up and down them with the agility of monkeys, arranging the smaller poles which lie horizontal, and are tied with thick ropes. When the great square framework is in place, agile men nonchalantly lay down the bamboo poles which provide the base for the top of the peng, and upon which the rolls of matting are tied. They move about on the wooden frame with the careless ease of structural steel workers in the United States, and mishaps are rare indeed. They chatter briskly as they work, calling out apparently unnecessary instructions to each other. Moreover, they are entitled to frequent rest periods, because these are honorable craftsmen, and not ordinary coolie labor. They sit for half hours at a time frequently throughout the day. They are comrades through years of work together, in which they have shared the vicissitudes of slack seasons and the hazards of their task.

One can well believe that centuries have gone into the final perfection of a peng, for it is indeed an ingenious device to ward off the hot Peiping sun. The peng men make all the parts afresh each year, bringing only the wooden and bamboo poles from the last year's peng. The matting is all fresh and new, as are the ropes. Slowly the men sew together the various swinging parts of the side sections of the peng, of a bewildering variety of sizes and shapes, and put them into place with ropes in a manner entirely confusing to the outsider.

On the third or fourth day, however, when the peng is finished, one sees that every part was essential, and that the business was really very simple after all. For now the sun can be shut off from any part of the courtyard by moving one or two ropes, and as the sun moves, other parts of the peng are shifted by the house servants, so that the courtyard is protected through the entire day. Then, toward evening, the matting can be rolled up, so that the peng offers little obstruction to the breezes.

The making of peng is naturally limited to skilled workers, because the novice does not soon master the intricacies of construction, and men unaccustomed to heights cannot climb the poles and pass over the slender foothold so nonchalantly.

At this time of the year peng men receive as much as fifty cents a day without food, and lay by for the weeks or months when they may not have any work at all. No wonder, then, that the men in our courtyard work so cheerfully, chat so pleasantly, and call so merrily from the height of their long poles to less venturesome workers on the solid ground.

Rome

ACCORDING to official figures published by the Central Institute of Statistics, the population of Italy at the end of 1928 was 41,173,000, this figure representing an increase of 406,000 over the previous year. This is the highest yearly gain in the population made since the last general census of 1921. The number of Italians living abroad was calculated to be 9,300,000 at the end of December, 1928, with an increase of 50,000 over the previous year. The total number of Italians, therefore, at the end of last year was 50,473,000. Although satisfied with these figures, Signor Mussolini is stated to be rather anxious about the future, and has intensified his demographic campaign with greater energy. The figures for the first six months of the current year are less satisfactory. During this period there have been 22,000 fewer births than were registered in the corresponding months of last year, while the number of deaths was greater by over 60,000. The effective increase of the population this year has therefore been only 122,630, compared with 209,085 last year. Apart from these considerations, however, the figures given by the Institute of Statistics are imposing. The Italian bloc, points out the Giornale d'Italia, is now, after the German and British populations, the most important unit, both nationally and politically. To our 50,000,000 Italians, proceeds the Giornale, must be added several millions, as those living in the United States and in Tunisia, who have accepted or have been forced to accept foreign citizenship, remain Italians at heart. Such a force of Italians, concludes the paper, has the right and duty to make itself prevail in Europe and hold the place it deserves.

The Royal Institute of Science and Letters of Milan has awarded its annual prize to Signor Andrea Ferretto, a musical composer, for his invention of a typewriter for composers of music. In awarding the prize the institute passed a resolution affirming that "the long effort to solve the mechanical problem of musical printing may now be considered as completely solved." Andrea Ferretto, a native of Vicenza, is a well-known musical composer and some of his compositions have been produced with great success in several Italian theaters, notably in Venice. He has been studying the mechanical problem of typing and printing music for more than ten years, and the results obtained are stated to be very satisfactory. His new machine, which he has called "Dactylomusicograph," is very similar to and functions as an ordinary typewriter. It types all kinds of music, for piano, for piano and orchestra, etc., its keys being able to inscribe the musical notes on the page in both vertical and horizontal directions, recording notes, keys, appoggios, as well as the complicated musical markings.

A new bridge named after Benito Mussolini has been built over the River Ombrone, a wide river which rises on the borders of Umbria and falls into the sea at Alberse, dividing the Maremma into two parts. The history of this bridge is a curious one and its construction is due only to the personal action of the Italian Dictator. Driving one day his own car along the Via Aurelia the Duce arrived at the river and to his surprise found that he could not proceed farther, as this important junction was linked only by ferriesboats and rafts. Upon his arrival in Rome the Duce immediately sent instructions to the local authorities for the building of a bridge across the Ombrone and gave his consent that it should be named after him. The bridge is a fine piece of work in brick, with stone facings and an asphalted road surface; it has nine arches, each having a span of twenty-four meters.

The traditional Palio race was run for the 479th time this year in Siena, before a large and enthusiastic crowd, including many foreigners. Following an ancient custom the announcement of the festival was given by the pealing of Mangia's big bell. Before the race a pageant was held which won the admiration of the spectators for the beautiful medieval costumes worn by the different persons taking part in the procession. The cortège was opened by the mace bearers and the trumpeters of the commune,

Three Eyes of Water

COLUMBUS may have discovered Santo Domingo when he tied his boat to the tree at the Aduana (Custom House) in Santo Domingo City, but it was when Colonel Lindbergh stopped there on his tour of South America and the West Indies and later inaugurated the air line through the islands with a stop at Santo Domingo City, that we began to realize it was quite near home.

It was during the World War and a bit after that I was there, when they were just beginning to build those fine roads through the interior over which you are now able to reach most any town you choose. But I started to say, when you fly over for that week-end next year or the year following, as Professor P— of Miami University seems to think will be an ordinary occurrence, be sure to see the "Tres Ojos de Agua." I expect it won't be very difficult to find them then.

"Tres Ojos de Agua," or the three eyes of water, are three small subterranean lakes, which were formed by an ancient volcanic action. In those days it took the best part of the morning to hike out there from the capital, as Santo Domingo City is called by the residents, and hiking was the only way of reaching it. It was about five kilometers from the city, but through dense undergrowth and brush. Having arrived, you scarcely realized it, for the growth was so heavy. The path simply went off into space, and left you standing on the brink of nature's amphitheater.

A native ladder from which more rungs were usually missing or about to go than were present, was used for our descent. The floor, though it was scarcely that, was very irregular and was covered with trees, brush, vines and huge rocks. Away over to the right of the ladder, there appeared to be a great cavern back in and under the wall. This is the first and largest of the "eyes," which is filled with beautiful clear, green water. The roof resembles the open mouth of a giant, sloping down to the water at the back, with a narrow throatlike opening to the second "eye."

After much clambering about we got down to the water's edge. The air was cool and damp. The beauty and quiet of the place with the sun slanting through on the water and the steady dripping of moisture from the stalactites is awe inspiring, and we all spoke in hushed voices at the wonder of it. The second "eye" was viewed only by a good swimmer, since there was no boat and the stalactite columns prevented one from seeing it from the first "eye." The third and last "eye," though of the same formation, was quite separate, far smaller, and lacking in the beauty and color of the largest one.

We had brought along a light lunch, but we had also brought our bathing suits. Hence, after finding all three of the "eyes" we went back to the first one for a swim to freshen us up and cool us off for lunch. We had the surprise of our life when we slipped into the water.

During the winter in the north when you insist on skating on thin ice a cold bath is no more than to be expected, though no more enjoyed. Well, then, just fancy tearing through undergrowth all morning long in the tropics, to descend to this icy bath so unexpectedly. Someone suggested diving for the stones on the bottom which showed up so clearly. But none of us ever got that far down, though one of the men happened to be an expert swimmer.

After lunch we traveled homeward somewhat silently, for nature's contribution to "Places of interest in the Dominican Republic," "Tres Ojos de Agua" had made its impress on us.

O. V. V. H.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

followed by the musicians of the palace and the thirty-six standard bearers of the lands and the castles of the old Republic. Next came the captain of the people with his six standard bearers, immediately followed by the "contrade" taking part in the race; by the ten communal valets bearing a laurel wreath; by the representative of the seven other "contrade" not taking part in the race; by the banners of the Arti Maggiori (goldsmiths, woodcutters, smiths, painters, shoemakers, etc.), and, finally, by the Captain of Justice and the six knights representing the six "contrade" which no longer exist. The procession was closed with the Carroccio, or cart, drawn by two yoke of oxen and decorated with banners with allegorical designs, carrying the Palio. The race was won by the Contrada of Leocorno, and to mark its victory the colors of the Leocorno were hoisted above the Town Hall.

Venice has been the scene of a most picturesque and interesting ceremony consisting in the removal of the remains of Jacopo Tatti, the great Tuscan architect known as Il Sansovino, who perhaps did more than any other man to add to the beauty of Venice, from the Church of La Salute to the Basilica of St. Mark's. The ceremony was made to coincide with the reopening to the public of the restored Sansovino room in the library of St. Mark's. This room was built by Sansovino for the housing of the wonderful collection of books and manuscripts, including Petrarch's library, which Venice possessed of centuries ago. A bridge of barges was specially constructed at the mouth of the Grand Canal from the point of La Salute to the small gardens of the Royal Palace. Over this bridge passed the procession in which were represented the civil and military authorities, the academic institutions, the art guilds and the old civic bodies. The piazza of St. Mark's presented a wonderful aspect, rendered more picturesque by the color and variety of the tapestries that were hung from the windows throughout the entire length of the vast square. The ceremony was witnessed by a large crowd in which there were many foreigners, particularly Englishmen and Americans.

A scheme for beautifying Rome by night has been submitted to the Governor of Rome by Armando Brasini, an architect and a member of the new Italian Academy. His scheme is now under consideration and, if accepted, will render Rome by night perhaps the most beautiful capital of the world. Signor Brasini proposes to illuminate the chief monuments of classical antiquity in such a way as to render them more impressive and majestic by night. Some of these monuments have already been illuminated on occasions of national festivities, such as Rome's birthday (April 21), but the idea now is to illuminate by indirect light the greater classic relics every night. Among the monuments to be so illuminated are the Baths of Caracalla, the tombs of the Appian Way, the Capitol, the monuments of the Palatine Hill and the Forums. A notable exception would be the Colosseum, which would be left in the silver shadow cast over it by the moon. Open motorbuses would make special tours round these places of antiquity, and it is even contemplated to produce motion pictures near them, showing reconstructions of the ancient life of the various sites of the Roman monuments.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

With a Bow to Will Rogers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In the Monitor of June 15 is given a list of the ten most interesting men to newspaper readers. In defense of real righteous wisdom, I want to nominate Will Rogers as the world's greatest humorist-philosopher, the man who speaks more wisdom and brotherly love to more people than any other American writer. People seldom appreciate their truly great while they are living. It is well for the wise of America to cherish the pearls of his wise thoughts and let them influence their lives.

JOHN F. DANN,
San Diego, Calif.